

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

The lesson of Britain

Americans ought to be sobered by economist Milton Friedman's comments on CBS's "Sixty Minutes" the other night. The United States, he said bluntly, is going the way of Great Britain. He meant that the government sector, which he says now accounts for 40 percent of the total U.S. national income, is growing and that if this trend continues America will find itself in the same sad straits as the United Kingdom. In other words, government will spend itself into the red, the private sector will sink under the weight of higher and higher taxes, and people's standard of living will drop.

This conservative view can be challenged, perhaps, and Dr. Friedman has his critics. But the warnings of all Americans as well as by the new Carter administration. They raise these basic questions: How big should government become? What is a proper balance between the public and the private sectors in a capitalist economy? How much private consumption is against public service do people need and want?

Three studies done in Europe recently arrive at a conclusion relevant to this discussion: namely, that those industrialized countries where the government sector is the largest have the lowest overall economic growth. It is even suggested that large and growing public spending may actually result in slower economic growth.

Commenting on this situation, Business Week notes that the industrial nations, in order to maintain high employment during recession and provide more services, have rapidly expanded the functions of their governments. This has increased the latter's claim on manpower and resources, crowded private industry out of the markets, raised taxes, and run up huge deficits. In turn, this has reduced the real take-home pay of workers, driven unions to boost their wage demands, and thereby fueled inflation.

The problem, as one London economist sees it, is that while higher public spending proves effective as a short-term solution for recession it does not fall off after the recovery gets underway. Meanwhile an upward spiral of government services and higher taxes is begun.

This trend, as Dr. Friedman noted, is worrisome. In Britain the private sector is not growing adequately to pay for the many services Britons have come to expect from their government. But it is not only Britain. There is hardly a Western country that is not reassessing its public spending -- and cutting back. Italy is in the throes of an austerity program that even the Communist Party supports. Par-

tugal governed by socialists, is undoing some of its early Marxist programs. Indeed, a wave of conservatism is detected throughout Europe, extending even to Canada, Australia, and Japan.

The United States, of course, is a long way from Britain (20 years "behind," says Dr. Friedman) and it is far more conscious of the dangers -- as witness the cautious attitudes adopted by mayors and governors across the nation. But a few tails point up the trend. Jobs in the public sector -- from civil servants to teachers -- have grown to the point where today one out of five employed persons works for some level of government. The figure for Britain is one out of four.

Moreover, government workers now often earn more than their private sector counterparts and have become a powerful, largely unionized, political force that will continue to press for higher pay, thereby bloating public budgets.

Of course there is another side of the coin and we are not suggesting doing away with government. Public services are needed. People want clean streets, pure air, better public education, more efficient transit systems, good police forces, a strong national defense (not to mention old-age, fair welfare and other social programs). But they often are not getting enough for their money because of inefficient government, because of entrenched public employees who -- again as Dr. Friedman notes -- do not spend money as efficiently as the individual himself does.

Hence the big challenge for President-Elect Carter will be how to inject incentive and competition into government so that public service can be run as efficiently as the productive and profitable private firm.

Beyond this, however, is still the larger question: How much do people want to put into public services and how much into the private sector, i.e., into the production of consumer goods? How should the pie of national economic resources be allocated? In other words, how much personal consumption is enough? Sweden, for example, decided to put more resources into public services; but the Swedes already had a high standard of living and could afford this choice. Can the United States? Presumably so. Can Britain? The parlous state of its economy suggests not.

The crux of the problem is what goals a society wishes to pursue -- and how to prove efficiently those public services it chooses and needs. Dr. Friedman suggested the problem. It is up to Americans to think through the answers.

Australia and its cheaper dollar

Australia's sharp devaluation of its currency draws international attention to the record of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser as he approaches the first anniversary (Dec. 13) of his landslide election. He has proved an exceptionally strong leader, willing to increase government spending on such needs as education while eliminating thousands of government jobs in the kind of austerity program the devaluing Australian economy required.

Mr. Fraser sought to reverse the decline and reduce inflation. Some progress has occurred. Inflation has fallen from around 14 percent to 10 percent. The budget deficit has also declined (by close to a third). The unemployment rate of 4.4 percent, though high for Australia, has at least not risen.

The question now is whether the devaluation, long resisted by Mr. Fraser's conservative coalition government, should be seen primarily as an admission of shortcomings or a further real step in bolstering the Australian economy. We are inclined to the latter view: Its impact on domestic prices and benefits for large mining and farming interests may be inflationary. William's suggests, but it had been predicted by another Laborite, former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, as a necessary corrective to an overvalued Australian dollar.

Mr. Fraser has now wisely gone ahead, despite the possible damage to his credibility from the appearance of abandoning the former

stand against devaluation, which had been opposed by his own Treasury men. But the government made a persuasive case for the devaluation of the Australian dollar by 17 1/2 percent, a peacetime peak, which makes it \$1.0174 in U.S. money (as opposed to \$1.2354 at the end of last week). Australian products, it was argued, had been placed at a competitive disadvantage because workers had received greater pay rises than those in countries with which Australia conducts major trade. Australia's foreign trade with Japan by a third (at least) during the past year, leaving enough for only about three months of imports. And the devaluation ought to spur Australian mining activity as well as making such exports as wool and meat more competitive.

There should be a fundamental advantage for Australia's trading partners in the restoration of a strong Australian economy. But the immediate effect for U.S. exporters, for example, is to make their products less competitive in Australia as their local prices rise. New Zealand, which had devalued its dollar in 1976, has responded to the Australian move with a further devaluation (except against Australian money) to keep its exports competitive with Australia's elsewhere.

Along with such other recent devaluations as Canada's and Mexico's, it all makes for a certain volatility in international trade. But, on balance, so far at least, the corrective measures do not seem so extreme as to cause more negative than positive effects.

"I know we've got a horse. We're waiting for the Carter to hitch him to"



Rhodesia: now the hard part

Nobody expected a Rhodesian settlement to be easily achieved. Given the disparity between the black and white positions on shifting to black majority government there, that would have been too glaring-eyed. Thus the fact that negotiators at the Gaoa conference took four weeks to settle a dispute over the date for independence can cause little surprise. One is only thankful that a formula with elastic enough wording to satisfy all concerned finally has been devised. So far, so good.

But no one should be lulled into thinking the rest will be easier. It probably will be harder. For now the blacks and whites confront the basic issue of establishing an interim regime to rule in Rhodesia while the transfer of power is taking place. The pitfalls are many. The prospect is for further hard bargaining, and perhaps additional threats of a conference breakdown. The only edification to the negotiating teams is to continue to persevere, no matter how long the odds against success seem to be.

Three outside factors meanwhile will be crucial. One is the influence of the five so-called "front line" black African presidents -- the leaders of Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, and Botswana, countries which are the

desires' neighbors. To their credit, the five already have done much to keep the Geneva key going. Their influence behind the scenes was apparent in the date-setting formula. The influence is likely to become equally important in looming disputes over proposals for a Council of State and a Council of Ministers during the changeover in Rhodesia.

A second factor is Britain itself. It is the mother country. Its man, Lord Richard, is conference chairman. It wants to see the Rhodesian problem settled honorably. But with economic, Irish, and separatist problems at home, Britain is loath to become deeply enmeshed in Rhodesia again, especially if it is to be handed responsibility without adequate power to take the necessary hard steps. Black representatives, on the other hand, are anxious to see Britain take a larger role. They are critical about the Council of State concept, with its white chairman, and would prefer that its powers be given instead to Britain or its representative.

A third factor will be the quiet influence of the United States, whose Secretary of State got the ball rolling but which this far has managed to remain on the sidelines. The Rhodesian strategy is still "on track," as they say in Washington, and presumably the incoming Carter administration will want to keep it that way. In the days ahead that may require considerably more, not less, U.S. diplomatic involvement in the sense of urging both Britain and Prime Minister Ian Smith to make the essential moves toward a settlement. With Smith and the blacks on a collision course on such points as white control of Rhodesia's police and military, a sharp testing time obviously lies ahead.

Washington, as well as London and the rest can live, therefore should be preparing to meet new challenges and prevent a Rhodesian deadlock from developing. As we have said before, what is at stake in southern Africa is too important to accept a permanent breakdown of the talks.

The UN's efforts against the thighbone transgressions must continue. But lasting progress depends on restoring public confidence to the problem with a genuinely humane climate in which governmental overriding of individual rights cannot flourish.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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Kissinger's last hurrah

By Joseph C. Hirsch

This is both a sad and happy moment in the remarkable life of Henry Alfred Kissinger. Born in 1923 in the disadvantaged status of a Jew in Germany he is back in Europe this weekend for a last round of meetings with the political and military leaders of the NATO alliance among whom he is beyond question the best known and most admired of living Americans.

This is both the height of his public career and the last scene he can play on the world stage as the manager of the foreign policies of the mightiest power on earth. He came to Brussels for the annual meeting of the Foreign and Defense Ministers of the NATO alliance. His main task was to reassure them about the new men who will be taking over American foreign policy next month. He went from there to London to be as consoling and helpful as possible to his British friends now passing through the ordeal of cutting their welfare budget to qualify for international financial rescue.

It tells us much about the changes in this world over the past eight years that this last scene is being played among admiring friends and allies in Europe. Dr. Kissinger began his public career preoccupied with war in the Far East. He ends it trying to be helpful to members of the old alliance. That alliance had been shaken by the American pre-

occupation of the Johnson-Nixon years with the Far East. It is in better shape now than at any time since the honeymoon days when Dean Acheson was lifting Japan and Germany out of defeat into fellowship and forging with them the alliance system which has stabilized the post World War II world.

The alliance has its problems, of course. All its members do. The Japanese are passing through a political crisis. The British are passing through an economic and financial crisis. The French may well have a political crisis in their early future. The Italians are chronically in financial trouble. Yet Dr. Kissinger could in truth assure them of continuing American concern for their welfare and continuing help in their troubles and continuing loyalty to the alliance.

Dr. Kissinger's own last two important discussions have been with the British and the Italians. With the British he was being helpful over the terms of the International Monetary Fund loan which is designed to keep their currency afloat and their economy viable until the flow of North Sea oil makes them once more financially independent and solvent. The talks with the Italians were less specific, but once again it was Dr. Kissinger acting as the family friend and counselor and ultimate source of help in time of trouble.

*Please turn to Page 14

Arabs at UN wooing Carter

By David Anoble
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York
In an extraordinary reversal, the Arabs have turned their bitter internal quarrel over Lebanon into a closely coordinated diplomatic "peace" offensive aimed at North Atlantic, Georgia, and Israel.

Their tactics are reflected plainly here. The Arabs' broad strategy, orchestrated by the oil-rich Saudi Arabians, is to get peace talks going again as near as possible on Arab terms and as soon as possible after Jimmy Carter is inaugurated.

Making the most of Washington's post-election return to "evenhandedness," the Arabs have twice during the current session of the UN General Assembly wooed the United States away from rigid support of Israel.

*Please turn to Page 14

West Berlin's Mayor believes: 'East Germany fears workers' revolt'

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

West Berlin
The Mayor of West Berlin, Klaus Schütz, says the leadership of East Germany is "alarmed."

"The East German officials appear to be putting the lid on the ferment at the top before it works its way down as it did in Czechoslovakia," he told this correspondent in an interview.

But he says the ferment is still limited to a relatively few intellectuals.

Mr. Schütz, who has been West Berlin's Mayor for nearly 10 years, is a close observer

of East Germany and frequently goes there in a private capacity to visit relatives.

East German workers, he said, did not know post-war Wolf Biermann, who was deprived of his East German citizenship while on a concert tour of West Germany.

"The workers don't like people like him anyway because they are not essentially communists," the mayor said.

Mr. Biermann is a communist counter-culture folk singer. Several East German intellectuals who publicly protested his exile have been arrested.

The leadership in East Germany is alarmed, said Mayor Schütz because: "They are afraid of workers' revolt like last summer's in Poland."

*Please turn to Page 14

Japan: race for the top

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
Who will be Japan's next prime minister? Former Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda? Finance Minister Masahiro Ohira? Or a respected neutral figure like Shigesaburo Macao?

In the wake of an election which saw the Liberal Democrats clinging to a bare majority by the skin of their teeth, the easy politics of the tea-houses of Akasaka, below the Diet (parliament) building, no longer apply.

Prime Minister Takeo Miki has accepted responsibility for his party's poor showing in the Dec. 5 election and agreed to step down.

*Please turn to Page 14

One percent oil hike would cost Europe millions

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The West faces major economic problems if the oil-producing nations raise prices this month, warns a top international energy official.

Those problems revolve around inflation. For consumers, it could mean higher prices for oil and many manufactured goods and a new thrust for alternative sources of energy -- raising new environmental risks.

"A 1 percent rise in the price of oil," says Viscount Elenore Davignon, chairman of the International Energy Agency (IEA), "means an additional \$200 million yearly in Europe's oil import bill alone."

For the United States, notes John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc., a 1 percent price

*Please turn to Page 11



Can oil and antelope mix? Environmentalists want to know

Highlights



YUGOSLAVIA. A Monitor photographer has brought back from Europe a record of Yugoslavia's strides towards modernization. Page 16

CYRUS VANCE. A profile of the next U.S. Secretary of State discusses overseas and American reaction to his appointment. Page 6

RUGBY. Racially mixed rugby is no longer illegal in South Africa. Page 10

ART IN THE STREET. The Swiss village of Vira Gambarogno has become an outdoor art gallery, with sculpture on the street corners and newly painted frescoes on the walls. Page 24

RUSSIAN COAL. The U.S.S.R. mines more coal than any other country. But last year 20 million tons vanished in transit. Page 7

Index

ARTS/BOOKS	25
COMMENTARY	31
EDITORIAL	32
EDUCATION	21, 22
FINANCIAL	19
HOME	20
HOME FORUM	29, 29
OPINION	30
PEOPLE	23
SCIENCE	24
TRANSLATIONS	26, 27
TRAVEL	24

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FOCUS

Films: a raw deal for women

By David Sterritt

"Women have always been badly served in the movies," says Glenda Jackson with eyes aflutter.

"That goes for the quantity of parts written for them and, appallingly, for the quality of those parts. . . . People have to recognize the validity of women, not just see them as peripheral objects belonging to men."

International star Jeanne Moreau, who has just released her first film as a director, agrees. "Everyone knows why women hardly ever emerge as directors," she told me recently. "Men control the money of the movies, and when did a man ever give a woman money to use — except to do the shopping?"

Such complaints have become increasingly common of late, as film-world observers note a continuing paucity of strong parts for women, and question traditional male domination of the movie industry.

Relief may be on the way for actresses, however. Not from new generosity or raised consciousness among the moguls, but from the ironic fact that some top male stars are pricing themselves clear out of Hollywood's big-money market.

Steve McQueen provided an early clue to this new trend. Tapped for a role in Francis Ford Coppola's Vietnam-war drama, "Apocalypse Now," he reportedly demanded an unheard-of \$3 million. Coppola

refused, and the project now will top-line Marlon Brando.

Other stars have caused similar situations, and filmmakers have found a new response — pulling what the show-biz journal Variety calls a "sex switcheroo."

"The Heretic — Exorcist II," intended as a more tasteful sequel to the "Exorcist" shocker, was to have featured George Segal as a psychiatrist. Warner Bros. reportedly found itself unable to meet Segal's asking price, because of heavy commitment to Richard Burton in another role, and several other actors proved uninterested or unavailable. So director John Boorman "put a skirt on the part" and handed it to Louise Fletcher, an Oscar-winner for "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest."

By the same token, readers of Arthur Hailey's "The Money Changers" will remember another psychiatrist — Dr. McCartney — as a man. When they tune in the 8½-hour TV version, though, they will find Helen Hayes in the role.

Such switcheroos do not mean that feminists have no further cause for complaint with Hollywood's male-oriented attitudes. As is often the case in Hollywood, the recent trend has been sparked by financial rather than moral pressures. And the movies have a long history of bias toward masculine prominence and control.

"There's nothing new in this," remarks

Miss Jackson, who has won Hollywood's Oscar twice. "There were lots of female stars in the '20s and '30s, but in any given film there was usually only one woman's part worth anything. . . . The people responsible for making films don't know what women are anymore. Since the women's movement, it's no longer possible to present the usual stereotypes. . . . Yet women are rarely the motive force of any film; they never are the ones who make it happen. Things happen to them, instead. . . ."

Still, some women performers see a light of hope streaming from the Hollywood projector. "A lot of women's roles are very sketchy," says Jacqueline Bisset, who plays a major role in "The Deep," "but life is sometimes very sketchy. Some movies do have good scenes for women, and when you work with a strong director, you can often get fine scenes out of almost nothing."

Says Jenny Agutter, the young star of "Logan's Run," who will be featured in the film of "Equus," "I keep hearing more and more about women's roles and women's films. Writers are creating more of them, so maybe the situation will get better."

Miss Jackson agrees that today's lesser Hollywood system offers more potential to skilled actresses than to the mere "personality" who reigned on-screen in the past. And she offers a prescription for improvement: "Writers must take pen and courage in hand and give us strong roles. And we must speak out when they try to put us in false male fantasies. We must say, 'I'm awfully sorry, but this isn't the way women behave!'"



Severn Bridge, Wales — road link with England

England-Scotland-Wales: will the bridges be broken?

Time to vote on taking apart the kingdom

By Francis Beany
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Devolution — is it a recipe for saving the United Kingdom, or for dismantling it? People who have been blocking their ears at the sound of the dreaded word are going to have to listen now, and make up their minds. The Gallaghans government has published its bill to create Scottish and Welsh Assemblies. The parliamentary battle has been joined.

In the bill, passed by the Scottish Assembly members and so Wales could take their seats in about 18 months from now. At first they would operate under a kind of modified federal system, with London holding the purse strings, the police power and the constitutional veto. But further ahead lie possibilities that nobody would have dreamed of when Britain emerged from World War II: Scottish and Welsh membership of the United Nations, Scottish and Welsh embassies round the world, Scottish and Welsh armed forces, currencies, treaties and customs barriers. Advocates of the new Devolution Bill are saying that such things will come to pass if their bill is not accepted. Opponents are saying they are even more likely if it is.

What proportion of the Welsh and Scottish really want to go home, how far is it a passing fancy or the dream of a power-hungry minority? It is very hard to say. The Scottish National Party seems to command 30-40 percent of the vote north of the border. The Welsh Party (Plaid Cymru) is very much weaker

Westminster would not have been pushed towards Devolution at all but for two factors: the declining prestige of the London government as a force in the world, and the discovery of oil in the North Sea within what are, debatably, Scottish limits. Wales has had no such economic booster. And while Scotland still has memories of the Jacobite revolt and her own parliament as late as 1707, Wales was absorbed and subjugated by the English crown back in the Middle Ages. If the two nations have any common origin for their nationalisms, it is half a century ago, of being represented (unrepresented) by the nationalists would say) by mainly Labour MPs at Westminster. To that extent, the Labour leadership has brought the constitutional crisis on itself.

And nothing has so divided the parties at Westminster since the issue of joining Europe. Though this is a government bill, there are Scottish Labour MPs who see Devolution as a suicide for their party; and though the Conservative Opposition is pledged to resist the bill, there are Scottish Tories who believe it would be suicidal for them to do so. English members of both parties resent the special treatment being given to 5.2 million Scots and 2.7 million Welsh, while 46 million English get no special privileges — except the promise of some devolution in future to the English regions, for which there is little popular demand. A special cause of resentment is that Scottish and Welsh members will still stay on at Westminster, voting on "English" affairs. Critics maintain this is because Scotland and Wales supply the Labour Party with its parliamentary majority

What these suspicions and resentments will add up to in terms of voting on the Devolution Bill is quite impossible to forecast, so intricate are the crosscurrents.

There are many questions that still remain to be answered. Michael Foot, the government's pilot for the bill, describes it as "a framework," still to be filled in, modified and amended. So the possibility of a referendum at some stage remains open, following the example of the referendum on Europe. But how would the options be worded? And who would be eligible to vote? Only resident Scots and Welsh, or the millions more who have settled in England and might somehow claim to be Scots and Welsh? And why should not the English also be allowed to vote on the dismemberment of their country?

Potential conflict over money is only one of the traps that seem to have been built into the legislation. Frictions between the Edinburgh Assembly and the Westminster Parliament, between the Scottish Nationalists and the London-based Secretary of State for Scotland, seem inevitable. And in the Assembly, they would find a stage for dramatic presentation — even the plotting of a breakaway.

Yet anyone who has visited Scotland recently will be aware of the almost frantic demand to take over power from "Blingling London." Scotland is the real problem — there are some signs that in Wales opinion may be turning against the nationalists. Wales might take the defeat of Devolution with a yawn, but Scotland would receive the news with dangerous fury.

Why East Germans travel with empty wallets

By David Mulch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

East Berlin
A well-dressed retired couple sat down at the table in the restaurant in East Berlin's famous Friedrichstrasse railroad station. The elevated trains between East and West Berlin arrive at and depart from this station.

The East German couple had just spent four days with the family of a relative — a cousin of the wife's — in West Berlin.

"It was very embarrassing to be so dependent on our relatives financially," she said. "Here we can and do live well."

East Germans who visit West Berlin or West Germany can exchange only \$8 worth of their currency per year per person. The city of West Berlin gives them \$12.50 twice a year if they visit there. The total cash available per year would pay for a decent hotel room for two in the West for two nights. Western relatives or friends would have to pay for anything else.

Unless they are retired, East Germans can visit the West only under the most unusual circumstances — a marriage or a death in the family, for example. For such a trip an East German may take \$30 for one week.

These restrictions are a great blow to the dignity of the East Germans, who constantly compare themselves to their rich cousins in the West.

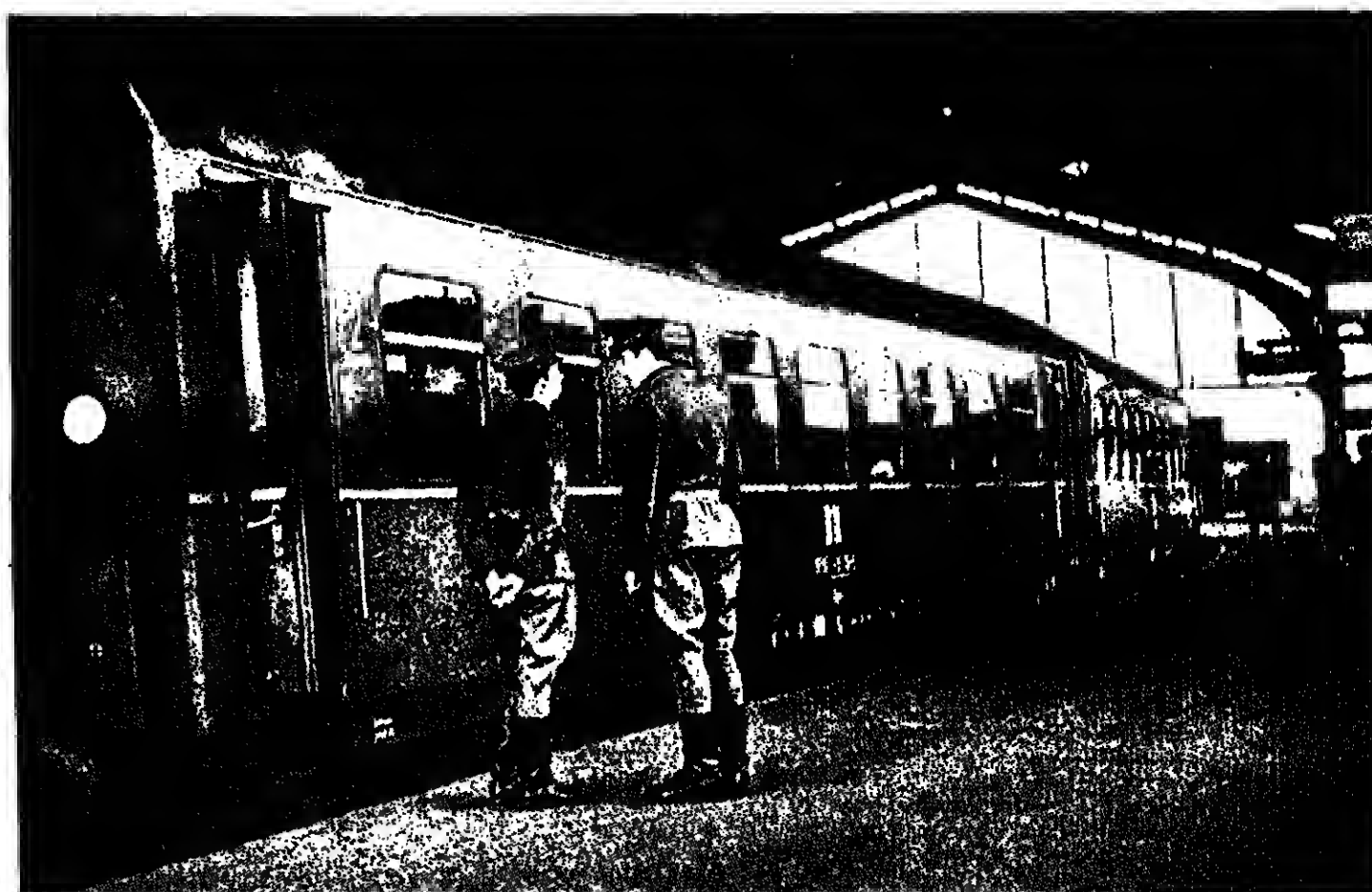
The reason why the East German authorities keep a tight rein on the exporting of currency is too hard to find.

At exchange counters in West Berlin anyone can buy 3.2 East German marks for one West German mark. On the free world market, the West German mark is worth more than three times as much as the East German mark.

Visitors from West Berlin and West Germany into East Germany, however, must exchange officially at one to one. And it is against East German law to bring East German currency purchased in the West into East Germany. The penalties are serious, including imprisonment.

Each visitor into East Germany must exchange \$2.70 worth of West German marks each time he crosses the border. (i.e., 6.50 marks).

A West German visiting his family in the East, however, can give a cash gift each visit to his relatives or friends of up to \$210 in West German marks. This West German currency must remain in East Germany.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Friedrichstrasse Station — crossing point between East and West Berlin

The East German Government makes it attractive for its citizens to spend their West German marks at home. It operates a large chain of stores called Intershops, which display an array of Western goods for East Germans who have Western marks — TVs, radios, plumbing supplies (hard to obtain in East Germany), hair dressers, home accessories, and food specialties.

In effect this is an officially sanctioned and thriving black market for West German marks. One young middle-class couple from East Berlin told this newspaper that they are convinced that a good deal of the prosperity of their country comes from just such economic relations between the two Germanys.

There are a host of other examples of the government and corporate trade level of how the East Germans benefit in their dealings with West Germany. One is the large amount of credits extended yearly by the West German Government, done in part simply to help the East German people.

Loosening ties to Portugal

Azores' first days of freedom

By Helen Gheen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

While mainland Portugal grapples with the problems stemming from its 30-month-old revolution, the new regional government in the Azores is attempting a quiet nonrevolution of its own.

The nine Atlantic islands, 1,000 miles from Portugal, were granted their own autonomous government as part of the revolution's new Constitution.

Today, the Azoreans are trying to consolidate their new freedoms. They are preparing to diversify their markets away from the traditional trade with Portugal. They want their own separate fund for international currency

to encourage emigrants to send their savings home.

Their shipping lines were nationalized in the state take-overs of the revolution, but the Azoreans are trying to build up a private cargo line of their own. Hotel development, too, has a priority status — not for mass tourism, one authority hastens to say, but for the type of visitor who enjoys peace and natural beauty.

But the Azoreans are finding that the path to achieving these projects is not all roses. One of the prickly obstacles is the uneasy working relationship between the Azores Regional Government — dominated by the Social Democratic Party (PSD-PPD) — and the minority Socialist government in Lisbon.

"They tell us that we're now autonomous and have to get on and solve our own problems. But when we do, then they stop us and

accuse us of selling ourselves to wild capitalism," regional President Joao Mota Amaral said.

It was essentially the Socialists who paved the way for the Azoreans' autonomy because it was that party which elaborated the new Constitution.

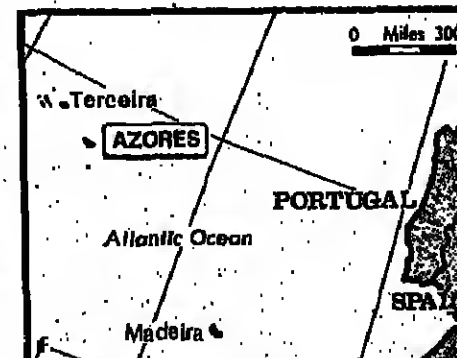
To a certain extent, however, the Socialists had their hand forced. At the time, the islanders, dismayed by the increasing influence the Communists were gaining on the mainland, threatened to declare total independence. They actually kicked a number of leading Communists off the islands and staged a short-lived revolt of their own.

When the Communists lost their control in the country after a leftist military uprising backfired on them last November, the Socialists in power quickly promised the Azoreans a regional government of their own.

"I think some of the Socialists now wished they hadn't gone quite as far," Mr. Mota Amaral, a leading member of the Social Democratic Party, said. "But it is all now clearly spelled out in the Constitution. If this experiment in autonomy for the Azores . . . turns out to be an unhappy one, then it is the beginning of the failure of the Constitution."

Mr. Mota Amaral, however, said that he was cautiously optimistic about the islands' future. Portuguese immigrants and their descendants who number nearly a million in North America and who are mostly Azoreans (some 100,000 live in the Boston area) have begun to regain enough confidence to send their savings home again. Last year when the communists appeared to be taking Portugal over, these remittances dried up almost completely.

"There is only one trouble on this score and that is that the Azoreans abroad want to know their money will remain in the islands rather



By Joan Forbes, staff photographer

For the Azores, a mini-revolution

than going to the mainland. For this reason we're trying to establish a fund of international currency of our own," Mr. Mota Amaral said.

Another reason for the islanders' optimism is that the Azores has been allowed for the first time to authorize its own imports and exports. Before this, any trade involving more than \$17,000 had to go through Lisbon.

Tourism, too, is on the upward swing with hotels full to bursting this summer. Many of the visitors were Portuguese who had been prevented from going abroad elsewhere by the new law preventing anyone taking more than 7,000 escudos (\$230) a year in foreign currency out of the country.

"We could have sold out on bookings for a year ahead" to mainland Portuguese, Mr. Mota Amaral said. "But we didn't because to be honest we would prefer to see tourists from countries who have both more money — and foreign currency — to spend."

Europe

Loans to collective farms halted

Communist muscle-flexing in Lisbon backfires

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
A muscle-flexing campaign by the Communists aimed to coincide with crucial local elections in Portugal has backfired on them.

In the southern Alentejo, the minority Socialist government reacted to leftist agitation by temporarily halting all loans to the 200 Soviet-style collective farms and demanding they account for the millions of dollars they already owe to the government. At the same time, the military released the findings of an investigation that specifically accused the Communists of involvement in the mistreatment and torture of political prisoners.

The double blow came as the Communists mounted a national effort to garner votes in local elections that seem almost certain to spell disaster for the party.

The Communists and their far left associates grabbed control of many local governments in the early days of Portugal's revolution and

have held onto their positions despite the political swing away from them. Now the holders of these offices will be decided by the ballot box, and the Communists, whose share of the vote in last spring's legislative election totaled less than 15 percent, stand to lose a lot.

The Alentejo farm belt could be the big exception. The Communists, who spearheaded last year's land grabs and the setting up of big worker-controlled collectives, led with 43 percent of the vote in the legislative elections in that region.

Their position could be further strengthened by the Socialist's purge of the left wing of the Socialist Party, including Agriculture Minister Antonio Lopes Cardoso.

Mr. Cardoso's replacement, Antonio Barreto, is no friend of the leftist collectives. Among his first actions was to hand back three farms to their former owners. When the collectives losing the land protested he ordered the intervention of the Republican National Guard. The Communists responded by trying to heat up the confrontation and force Mr. Barreto's

resignation. In the past, such maneuvers have been successful — but not this time.

Instead of caving in, the government last week started the Communists by withdrawing the agriculture credits and demanding a financial accounting from the collectives. This question about who spent the government's money on what represents the far left's Achilles heel, for they have run every one of the farms into debt, producing less food instead of more, as they promised and tried to claim.

The Oleio Sarrilva de Carvalho collective, which lost the farm it had grabbed from its British owner in Mr. Barreto's action, is a good case in point. The collective was set up a year ago out of the wildcat takeover of eight farms totaling 4,500 acres.

The 35 workers on the collective harvested the existing crops, received free diesel, fuel and fertilizer, and ran up with the Government a debt of \$100,000.

Mr. Barreto has told the far leftists they have to repay this money and they do not like the idea.

For the Socialists, Mr. Barreto's hard-line stance could prove to be an advantage in the upcoming local elections. It has done much to calm the complaints of Portugal's private landowners, who have long viewed the Socialist's agriculture policies with suspicion.

It might help them even in the Alentejo where many of the people have become disillusioned with the revolutionary excesses that have turned profitable farms into losing operations and led to a general depression and widespread unemployment in the villages.

More importantly for all the Portuguese, the firm Socialist stance against the Communists and its own left wing has pleased important friends. A few days after Mr. Cardoso was purged, the U.S. announced \$300 million in emergency aid for Portugal. With the help of Western Europe, the total aid package is likely to be \$1.2 billion.

The Portuguese need the money badly for they are now having to meet the bills for two years of revolutionary high living and devaluation.

Poland tackles food worries

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

The Polish Communist Party leadership has decided on a major shift of economic policy and made changes in top party and government positions to see it through.

The twin moves were announced after a party committee session concerned mainly with the acute economic difficulties exposed by worker resistance to drastic food-price rises last June. The worker protests caused the government hastily to withdraw the increases.

The policy change — reducing capital investments to give the consumer sector a big boost — is designed to lower the continued public unease over the food situation. Polish leaders pledge a 60 percent increase in supplies in the home market between now and 1980.

The personnel changes demonstrate that the leadership — whatever the concessions it is making to the consumers — has every intention of taking a firm line in implementing its economic policy and in re-establishing its authority.

The new impulse to consumer production required substantial amendment of the five-year plan adopted only a year ago.

It involves not only a broad expansion of goods and services for home consumption, but also the diversion of funds originally appropriated for investment into continued subsidies of food prices. The latter are expected to cost as much as 200 billion zlotys (about \$10 billion) in 1977 — twice the figure for last year.

Investment in Poland's largely "free" agriculture is being boosted to some 700 billion zlotys, but there will be a substantial cut in the industrial-growth rate.

Most important of the personnel changes brings one of Poland's top younger communists to the forefront of the party apparatus. He is Stefan Okazowski, most recently Poland's foreign minister and a member of the Politburo.

He relinquishes the government post and goes into the party secretariat, thus becoming one of five men who figure in both the Politburo and the Central Committee as secretaries with major responsibilities.

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Poet's exile may reflect E. German political shift

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Repercussions from East Germany's action in depriving poet-singer Wolf Biermann of his citizenship could weaken the position of East German Communist Party leader and head of state Erich Honecker.

Experienced analysts in the West think the exiling of Mr. Biermann, whose citizenship was taken from him while he was on a concert tour of West Germany, was prompted by hard-liners within the East German Politburo. These men, led by security chief Paul Verner and propaganda head Werner Lamberz, have long been critical of Mr. Honecker's relatively liberal course.

They may be hoping to unseat Mr. Honecker with the support of hard-liners in Moscow and to usher in a cultural, political, and economic freeze in East Germany, these analysts say. Unwittingly the East Germans themselves have helped spread news of the Biermann case.



Wolf Biermann, exiled dissident

Response to protest

On two successive days, Neues Deutschland, organ of the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, devoted 3 1/2 of its large-format pages to comments from more than 250 writers, academicians, workers, musicians, dancers, and others expressing disapproval of the poet. Not since Soviet author Boris Pasternak won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1958 has the Communist press let loose such a violent torrent of denunciation against an intellectual.

The onslaught in Neues Deutschland, a newspaper read throughout the East, began on Dec. 11 in response to a protest against the exiling of Mr. Biermann signed by more than 30 East German intellectuals.

In reading the first print of the comments in the party organ, one finds many nuances. Most of the celebrities quoted were apparently cooled into condemning Mr. Biermann.

Veteran novelist Anna Seghers, who was earlier reported to have signed the intellectual's letter of protest, stated tersely that she did not agree with that protest because "the German Democratic Republic" is the land in which "I wish to live and work." The implication was that she feared possible exile like Mr. Biermann.

Different political road

Another of those invited to comment by Neues Deutschland was Prof. Wolfgang Ifering, president of the Association of Theater Directors and Playwrights. He merely spoke of "misunderstood citizenship" with Mr. Biermann and suggested that "in my judgment one

should seek to harmonize feeling and reason."

Konrad Wolf, president of the Academy of the Arts, spoke of Mr. Biermann as "a man who takes another political road than we" and asked whether "there are not some slight signs that Biermann is ready to think it over."

All this will be read — and pondered — in other East European capitals. Meanwhile, in the West, the "Independent" French and Italian Communist parties have come out with long articles criticizing the brusque way in which East Berlin handled the Biermann case. Invoking last June's conference of 24 European parties, both the French party organ L'Humanite and the Italian L'Unita urged the East German authorities to reconsider their action.

So far there is no sign of the East Germans yielding. Recently they have placed another leading dissident, physicist Robert Havemann, under house arrest. And Reiner Kunze, one of East Germany's most popular writers, has been expelled from the Writers' Union.

Ireland's jigsaw puzzle: events moving — both ways

By Jonathan Harseh
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The worst-ever incendiary attack by terrorists of the Irish Republican Army, the largest Irish peace rally, and a vote to study the option of independence for Northern Ireland by the province's Roman Catholic politicians.

These are among the latest pieces to be fitted into the complex Irish jigsaw puzzle. And each new piece appears only to add to the complexity and to the realization that those who profit most from the present unresolving situation in the North are the terrorists.

The illegal provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) cashes in on Ireland's smeltness and confusion.

They as the IRA may be, it can exert a powerful influence. It identifies the British as foreign invaders. It argues that a radical stroke — British withdrawal bringing Irish unification — is the only way to slice the knot of Irish confusion.

Early Dec. 6, IRA terrorists struck at the center of Derry, Northern Ireland's second city. The concerted incendiary attack burned out the shopping district.

Thousands in peace rally

Meanwhile, thousands gathered from all parts of Ireland for the mass peace rally held at the site of the Battle of the Boyne, midway between Belfast and Dublin, the Boyne River valley is the place where William of Orange defeated the Roman Catholic forces of King James in 1690. Ever since the name of the battle has been a rallying cry, keeping old hatreds alive.

Women from Northern Ireland tearfully embraced their supporters from south of the border and together sang hymns and peace ballads in the Dec. 5 rally.

The Northern Irish marchers were led by the two Roman Catholic co-founders of the peace movement, Mairead Corrigan and Mrs. Betty Williams.

A Protestant woman from Belfast, Patricia Knox, said her people were entrenched in fear and ignorance. She hoped that "Boyne '76" would shine through and resound with its message of peace and hope.

On building friendships

Another leader of the Peace People, Belfast journalist Claran McKenna, said Ireland must build friendship street by street "to make violence impossible."

The North's main Roman Catholic voice, the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), recently voted three to one in favor

of studying independence as an option for Northern Ireland. Several top SDLP leaders supported a motion calling for British withdrawal from the province. This was only narrowly defeated by the party conference as a whole.

These votes identify the SDLP more than ever before with the IRA. Clearly many Northern Catholics now feel this preferable to remaining linked with the British policies which seem to offer nothing but continued complexity.

South of the border, the Irish Republic went through the costly process of installing a new President, Patrick J. Hillery. A former Irish Cabinet minister and a former commissioner of the European Community, Dr. Hillery is widely respected and popular. He is an experienced politician and all agree he will make an excellent head of state. The last President was also that — until he felt obliged to resign after only a year in office due to a complex dispute with the government over anti-terrorist legislation.

Party shifts ties in Lower Saxony

By Reuter

Both

West Germany's small Free Democratic Party has agreed to join the Christian Democrats to form a coalition government in the state of Lower Saxony, which means abandoning the Social Democrats, its partner in the federal government.

The Free Democrats also have agreed to open talks on a similar alliance to the state of Saarland.

These decisions raised the possibility of a new political alignment on the federal level.

Since 1968 the Free Democrats have been the junior partner in a federal coalition headed by the Social Democrats.

The right-of-center Christian Democrats, who were narrowly defeated in the October general elections, have made wooing the Free Democrats away from the Social Democrats a policy priority.

To assume power, the Christian Democrats would almost certainly need the help of the Free Democrats.

Free Democratic leader, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, said recently his party would honor its pledge to share power with the Social Democrats in the new four-year legislative term but he left open what would happen after 1980.

Europe

Spain gets new party

By Joe Gandelman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

Spain's traditionally weak political center is getting organized. The question now is whether Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will become directly involved.

After months of complex negotiations, a potentially powerful centrist party, the Popular Party, emerged. Its membership will be drawn from independents, regionalists, liberals, monarchists, social democrats, businessmen, and "Taoists" (the moderate Roman Catholic group that publishes the popular Madrid daily Ya).

The party made its debut before 1,000 persons Dec. 1 at a lavish Madrid hotel and quickly promised to stand "between the continual right and the Marxist left." Next spring's elections for a two-chamber parliament will, the party hopes, "return to the people the necessities of its sovereignty and reflect the authentic diverse tendencies in our society." The party vows to win the elections "on its own, without alliances."

The formation of a centrist party has been long awaited in Spain.

With foreign diplomats and government circles were concerned that the rightist Popular Alliance Party, led by former Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne and five other former Franco ministers, had co-opted the center by default. They were concerned lest voters would have to choose between the weak left-of-center opposition, dominated by the still illegal Communist party, and Mr. Fraga's party,

which wants to "conserve the conservative and reform the reformable."

Now, the Popular Party has taken the political center, making Mr. Fraga's Popular Alliance the conservative party.

The outstanding issue on the political scene remains the Communist Party. The new Popular Party argues that "the Communist Party must participate (in elections) if it is authentic in its desire to contribute to the construction of a new democracy."

With the center, left, and even Mr. Suarez's own allies publicly urging the end of the ban on the Communists, it seems only a matter of time before the Army drops its opposition, which has so far blocked the legalization move.

The Popular Party could play a major role in the elections, since its members include some leading centrists.

Among them are:

• The Count of Motric, José María de Arellano, former ambassador to the United States and foreign minister in King Juan Carlos's government.

A Basque, Mr. Arellano is a leading monarchist who first called the King "the motor of change" in Spain and pressed for an activist monarchy. He urged Communist Party legalization, which some say cost him the premiership. But his standing dropped after he quit the Cabinet in July, apparently because of uneasy relations with Mr. Suarez.

Recently Mr. Suarez and Mr. Arellano met and they may have patched up differences. Mr. Arellano is highly regarded by leftists, moderates, and many young people.

• Pi Caballero Galiana, information minister under General Franco and a man whose reformist ideas led to expanded press freedom. He so angered rightists that General Franco abruptly sacked him in 1974. He is highly popular among the opposition, moderates, and government officials.

The Popular Party may ultimately evolve as an ally of Mr. Suarez, or even his vehicle. Some influential circles, buoyed by opinion polls showing the Prime Minister's popularity continues on the upswing, are trying to persuade him to run in the elections himself. It is far from certain that he will do so.

For one thing, Mr. Suarez's present strength is drawn from the King's popularity and as head of a transition government. Some analysts say the left opposition might seek a pretext to boycott the elections if Mr. Suarez runs, since (as of today) he would probably win by a landslide and attract votes from wavering left-moderates.

The prospects of "too massive" a center or rightist victory troubles some moderates here. Even Mr. Suarez, it is said, considers a strong left as critical to Spain's future as a strong center is.

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Soviet Union

Soviets see America at its worst — on television

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Nine of the least livable cities on earth are in the United States, filled with beggars, addicted blacks, pollution, slum tenements, racism, violence, despair.
Yet the same nine cities also contain much that is impressive — the skylines of New York and San Francisco, the highways of California, Disneyland in Los Angeles, Chicago's Loop, Atlanta's Peachtree Street, jazz in New Orleans, Washington's marble monuments, the heritage of Philadelphia and Boston.

Those contradictory impressions emerged in a remarkable, month-long television series shown to Soviet television viewers in all regions of the country.

The negative impression was explicit, etched over and over again by commentator Valentin Zorin, a specialist on the United States who narrated and directed the series. The camera often backed him up, dwelling for long moments on the worst in American cities today.

The positive impressions were implicit in many of the scenes the camera chose. In fact, if Soviet viewers had turned off the sound and just watched the screen, they would have seen some of the best of city life, including well-dressed people, bustle, energy, herbore, et al., affluence.

The overall impression was negative, no

doubt about that, said one Western observer familiar with Soviet television. But the contrast between what was said and what was shown was often striking.

Some Western analysts speculated that Mr. Zorin may indeed have been torn somewhat between the good and the bad in what he saw as he visited each city. Soviet authorities, thought certain to have approved the content of every program in detail, might also have been trying to observe some of the spirit of détente in the U.S. bicentennial year while still abiding by their own ideological rules.

The strongest criticism was reserved for New York and San Francisco, both celled symbols of urban ills and of capitalism. Philadelphia was treated less harshly. The criticism of racism, exploitative businessmen, and the rich-poor contrasts common to all the 30-45 minute programs were left to the end.

"We tried to show the U.S. as it is, with all its problems, achievements, and difficulties," Mr. Zorin told the official news agency Tass.

Themes running through all nine programs: — That Americans are not happy.

— That capitalism's inherent contradictions mean that the wealthy exploit the workers and control both minister networks of banks and the entertainment business, including pornography.

— That blacks everywhere are downtrodden and desperate.



TV series showed city skylines, Dismayland — but overall view was negative

Missing: 20 million tons of Russian coal

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
With a roar, tons of valuable coal clatter into waiting railroad cars. The long train pulls out, heading for a power plant. But by the time it gets there, a lot of the coal has simply vanished.

Twenty million tons a year disappear in transit around the nation — a serious matter for a country that depends on coal to generate 80 percent of its electricity. The figure about equals the amount by which national production is growing each year.

Thieves? A nefarious plot to swindle the government? No — railroad cars whose wooden floors and walls are full of holes. Coal falls out continually and bounces away.

These chinks in Soviet energy policy have been revealed by an irate expert from Donetsk, in the Ukraine, the country's oldest coal basin.

Signing himself an engineer-economist, Y. Ugryumov has written a stern article in the newspaper, *Soviet Industry*, in which he blames the Ministry of Railroads for the lamentable state of affairs. He also spotlights some of the shortcomings in the centrally planned economic system here.

His thesis is that 3 percent of all coal fails to reach its destination because of what he calls chink losses. Total Soviet production last year was 701 million tons (against U.S. production of 684.5 million tons).

Each day, engineer Ugryumov writes, the Soviet coal industry loads 10,000 cars of coal. But one coal shortcoming plant in Donetsk has found that 20 percent of all cars allocated to it by the railroad ministry need serious repair.

Holes in floors and walls were as much as two inches ac-

ross. Only 14 percent of cars met normal standards. (holes no larger than one-third of an inch).

There are cars whose walls and bottoms resemble a sieve, he writes.

But finding answers is not so easy as it might seem.

If a mine rejects faulty cars, it gets no replacements and thus cannot make its deliveries, he writes. If it decides to do the repairs itself, it has to hire more workers, overspend its allocated salary budget, and throw its plans out of whack — and coal is more expensive.

Another major task is obtaining the extra wood and nails needed. The article does not say so, but such supplies for railway car repairs are allocated only to the ministry, so mines have to go elsewhere. That they do so successfully is indicated by Mr. Ugryumov's estimate that in one year alone the coal enterprises of the Ukraine repaired 600,000 cars.

Those who buy the coal rarely complain, he says. The procedure is difficult, and even if complaints are lodged, the government arbitration commission that is supposed to take action leaves the ministry unpunished.

But Mr. Ugryumov reserves his sharpest criticism for the ministry itself. He charges it with getting payment for tons loaded, not unloaded. He says it includes the tons lost in transit in reports to central planners to show it has fulfilled its targets and to qualify for the bonuses given those who overfulfill.

And he assails what he says is the ministry's own reply to complaints: that cars with two-inch holes are technically in good condition since they do not threaten traffic safety.

The ministry also has another answer to coal mines. In effect, it is: If you don't want our cars, we'll allocate them to lumber mills.

Soviet anti-smoking campaign flickers

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Efforts to snuff out smoking are flailing into trouble in the Soviet Union.

But health and trade-union officials, concerned about health, pollution, and time wasting on the job keep trying.

According to a well-placed Soviet source, the much vaunted anti-smoking drive in the Black Sea resort city of Sochi is failing.

Although beaches are set aside for nonsmokers, signs and posters are displayed all over the city, and anti-smoking resolutions are held at sanatoriums, restaurants and residential clubs, smoking widely

campaign apparently has eluded momentum elsewhere in this huge country.

Indeed, a common first impression for Western visitors here is the amount of smoking, although smoking is forbidden in subways, stores, buses, and cinemas as well as in some offices.

More and more Soviet women between 18 and 30 are said to be smoking openly.

A long article in the weekly *Literary Gazette*, this summer reported on a survey the gazette took of anti-smoking campaigns around the country. It concluded that overall results were disappointing. Earlier in the year it had advocated a central anti-tobacco agency with power to influence production, sales, and research.

The *Gazette* cited vice-chairman of the Moscow City Soviet (council) Executive Committee, A. Voronin, as saying smoking was forbidden in cafés, workrooms, and meeting halls. This was "surprising," the *Gazette* said, since "every Muscovite is familiar with café smoke, smoking at places of work, and tobacco smog at meetings."

Cigarette packets here carry no health warnings as they do in the United States. According to a *Gazette* article earlier in the year, the Health Education Institute proposed such a warning (to be put inside the packets). But trade officials opposed the idea, and the committee on standards, strangely, did

On the other hand, there is no advertising of cigarettes, although cigarette packets themselves are brightly decorated. A pack costs as little as 25 cents.

Many Russians readily admit that smoking is hazardous to health. They say they continue to smoke out of "habit."

Cigarette packets here carry no health warnings as they do in the United States.

According to a *Gazette* article earlier in the year, the Health Education Institute proposed such a warning (to be put inside the packets). But trade officials opposed the idea, and the committee on standards, strangely, did



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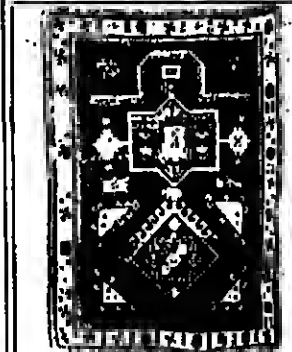
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Soviet SST in more trouble than Concorde

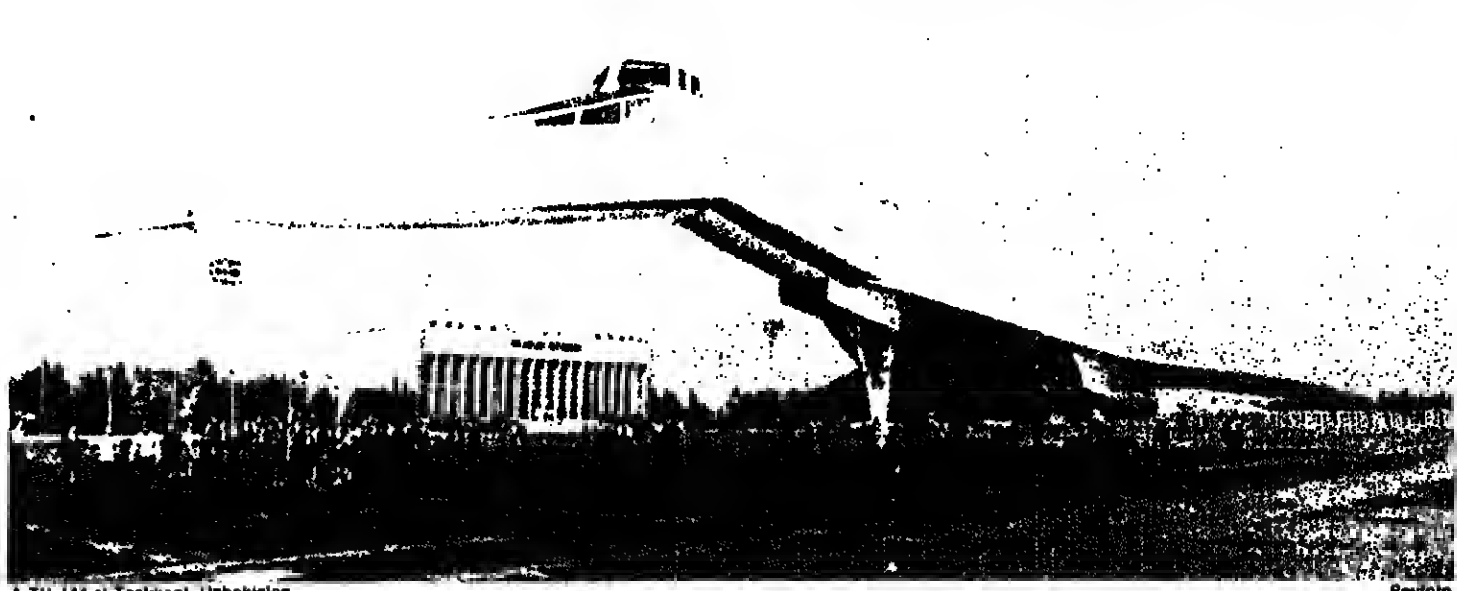
By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Is the Soviet Union about to abandon its TU-144 supersonic transport? Or will it go ahead with changes apparently needed before the plane can carry passengers successfully?

Opinion among Western experts here is divided following disclosure in recent days that the drop-nosed TU-144 is behind schedule for starting commercial passenger runs.

That the plane has run into difficulties is not disputed here. Last December, Aviation Ministry spokesmen announced that it would begin carrying passengers on a regular route in the last half of 1976. According to the French news agency Agence France-Press, one route would be a new Moscow-Casablanca (Morocco)-Blessau (Guinea-Bissau) line.

The Moscow-Blessau line opened late last



A TU-144 at Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Few passengers ride Soviet SST — but high prestige and capital investment save it from the scrap heap

week — but with a subsonic TU-154 aircraft instead. And Minister of Aviation Boris Bugayev failed to make any mention at all of the TU-144 in a Nov. 29 report in the government newspaper *Izvestia* that outlined new plans through 1980.

This was all the more surprising since next year marks the 60th anniversary of the 1917 revolution and much celebration is planned.

Western experts do not think the Soviet SST's troubles necessarily mean bad news for

the British and French operators of the Concorde, however.

The wing of the Concorde curves along its leading (front) edge, whereas the TU-144 has a straight-edged double delta wing. Experts here say the Soviets have run into aerodynamic difficulties. The plane uses too much fuel and vibrates too much, they believe.

Last June a Soviet official told Western newsmen at the Moscow air show that not everyone could fly supersonically in comfort. This led analysts to suspect that either pressurization or vibration was still a problem.

The TU-144 began flying twice a week to Alma Ata in Kazakhstan last December, carrying mail and cargo in what was billed as the world's first scheduled supersonic service.

This was seen here as an effort to upstage the Anglo-French Concorde, which went into passenger service a month later. It also provided extended testing after one TU-144 had crashed at the Paris air show in 1974.

By June of this year flights had been cut back to one a week. Only one TU-144 was visible at Domodedovo Airport here in recent weeks.

A civil aviation spokesman told this news-

paper that regular mail and cargo flights are continuing.

The cases being made here for and against abandonment of the SST go like this:

For: Earlier an Aviation Ministry spokesman had told the *Los Angeles Times* that if the minister did not mention it in his report (in *Izvestia*) then maybe there would be no flights. And its technology is so old — about 10 years — that it is a prime candidate for the scrap heap.

Minister Bugayev did refer to the 350-passenger IL-96 air bus and the YAK-42 medium-range 120-passenger aircraft as designated for service before 1980. But not the TU-144.

Against: Moscow has much too much capital and publicity and prestige invested in its SST to give up now. The needed technology does exist. The British and the French found it. The Soviets can do so as well.

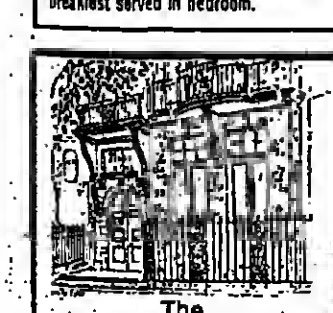
Since Soviet officials are normally super-cautious about predicting major events such as space flights, the three remaining TU-144s may simply be undergoing modifications and may be unveiled soon.

The minister did not give precise dates of debut even for the IL-96 and the YAK-42.

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More freedom for farmers may have brought bumper harvest

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union's bumper harvest seems to have resulted from new agricultural policies and not merely from the generally favorable weather.

Two apparently contradictory trends are evident although they have not yet been spelled out because of theoretical bickering within the Politburo. They are:

(1) A collectivized, centralizing trend that would concentrate farm management through interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration.

(2) A pragmatic freeing of farm workers from some compulsory labor, allowing them to make their own decisions to bring in a good crop. The latter trend may well be responsible for the surprisingly good harvest.

The most well-known example of a normless team was described in the March, 1976, issue of the *Chronicle of Current Events*, an underground publication. When Ivan N. Khudenko was authorized to experiment on a state farm that normally employed 500 persons and utilized 227 tractors, he reduced the work force to 87 persons and maintained production at least one-sixth of the cost. At the same time, the earnings of the workers increased four times.

According to Mr. Khudenko, the general adoption of the system or normless teams could raise Soviet agricultural production by 400 percent and reduce the number of people employed in agriculture from 30 million to 6 million.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s this system was discussed and condoned in such important publications as *Komsomoletsky Pravda*, the *Literary Gazette*, and *Novy Mir*.

There were several hundred normless teams in the Russian Republic in the early 1970s, but they were phased out for the sake of Communist doctrine. They were too much like capitalism's private initiative.

But the disastrous harvests of the last two years discreetly put the wind back into the sails of the supporters of the team system.

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United States

Higher metal prices put load on family purse

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The average American family will be hardest hit by higher steel, aluminum and other prices. Even now, their income — after taxes and inflation — is lower than it was a year ago.

A 6 percent price hike on steel, 7 to 10 percent rise in aluminum prices, and an expected boost in the cost of oil would raise prices of almost everything consumers buy — from cars to pins.

Even before the latest price hikes were announced, the cost of industrial commodities generally had been rising at nearly a 10 percent annual rate, exerting upward pressure on consumer prices.

Despite this pressure, consumer prices still are going up "only" at a 5 percent yearly clip — high, but lower than the 7 percent of last year, the 12.3 percent of 1974, and the 8.8 percent of 1975.

A 5 percent inflation rate means that, on average, an American worker's real spendable income has shrunk 0.4 percent in the last year and leaves him about where he was a decade ago in purchasing power.

Now, if the latest steel and aluminum price hikes remain in force — and if OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) raises the cost of oil this month — price tags on consumer goods are likely to rise another notch.

With this in mind, Vice-President-Elect Walter F. Mondale added his voice to that of President-Elect Jimmy Carter in urging the steel industry to rescind its 6 percent price hike, which went into effect Dec. 1.

"There's a pattern here," said Senator Mondale, speaking of steel and aluminum price moves, "that I think is very ominous for the economy. I don't see how we can handle inflation unless these large administered price sectors show some restraint."

Mr. Carter declines to say whether he will accept a delegation of steel firms officials, who say they want to discuss their price increases with him in person.

Meanwhile, the Council on Wage and Price Stability — calling the price hikes "mystifying" at this time — postponed its report on the steel situation, pending further study.

President Ford, according to White House spokesmen, will await the council report before deciding what further action, if any, to take.

Another government report indicates that the U.S. economic slowdown — the economy grew 3.3 percent in the first quarter of the year, but only 4.5 percent and 3.8 percent in the second and third quarters — continues, though may not be worsening.

'Professional's professional'

Naming Vance leaves room
for Carter touch in foreign policy

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — "It means continuity if it means anything," said a foreign diplomat, assessing Jimmy Carter's appointment of Cyrus Vance as secretary of state. "But it doesn't really tell you much about which way Carter's going to go."

Diplomats, State Department officials, and many prominent members of the U.S. Congress have welcomed Mr. Vance's appointment — almost with relief — partly because of what they regard as his proven competence in foreign affairs but also because he is a known quantity, someone they have dealt with before, a man who promises no unsettling surprises.

But the appointment of the quiet, self-effacing Mr. Vance as an implementer of presidential policy rather than an innovator leaves Mr. Carter plenty of room to introduce change in America's foreign policy. And diplomats may still be asking questions about the changes Mr. Carter might be likely to introduce right up until the time the new president faces his first foreign policy crisis.

Moscow may approve

In the Soviet Union, Mr. Vance's appointment is likely to be welcomed as a sign that Mr. Carter is interested in negotiation rather than confrontation. Mr. Vance was vice-chairman of a policy panel of the privately funded United Nations Association of the U.S.A., which recently issued a report suggesting that the time might be ripe for an agreement with the Soviets on controlling the conventional arms race. In interviews, Mr. Vance has put the problem of negotiating a new SALT agreement with the Russians at the very top of his list of priorities.

At the State Department, the appointment has been welcomed not only because, as one American diplomat put it, he is a "professional's professional" but also because he is likely to delegate authority to a wider range of officials than Henry A. Kissinger did as Secretary of State.

People who have worked closely with Mr. Vance in his previous government positions describe him as a good organizer and thorough, careful administrator as well as a "team player." "He's a sensible, patient man who quietly gets things done," said a retired American diplomat who was familiar with Mr. Vance's work as a special representative of President Johnson during the Cyprus crisis of 1967-68. "Some staff people used to say that he was so quiet he was almost shy, but he inspires confidence."

Cyprus, his finest hour

Cyprus was the finest hour of Mr. Vance's past diplomatic career. Some accounts credit him with almost singlehandedly averting a war between the Greeks and the Turks. Ironically, his accomplishment came through what London's Economist at the time described as a "masterpiece of shuttlecock diplomacy." One of President-Elect Carter's criticisms of Dr. Kissinger's conduct of foreign affairs was that he engaged in too much of this sort of "shuttlecock" diplomacy.

On the domestic scene, President Johnson used Mr. Vance to coordinate an end to the 1967 riots in Detroit, and, according to most accounts, he handled the situation well, gaining considerable respect — and assistance — from black leaders at the time. In an earlier role as general counsel to the Department of Defense, Mr. Vance had worked to eliminate discriminatory housing in the armed forces.

If one hears any criticism of Mr. Vance it is that he is a man without clear-cut ideas — a follower rather than a leader — and that he is sometimes indecisive. Critics of America's involvement in the Vietnam war fault him for his role as deputy secretary of defense from 1965 to 1967 when the big buildup of American forces in Vietnam occurred. But Mr. Vance later went on to Paris, in 1968-69, to work with W. Averell Harriman as deputy chief negotiator in the Paris peace talks of Vietnam. The evidence suggests that by that time he and Mr. Harriman favored an early, negotiated settlement of the war and were willing to go further in making compromises with the North Vietnamese than President Johnson or then Secretary of State Dean Rusk were.



Secretary of State Designate in Plains, Georgia

Cyrus Vance: 'quietly gets things done'

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Kant School, Yale

Mr. Vance is often described by those who have worked with him as a "gentleman." The Secretary of State Designate is, in fact, as close as one can get to a classical "establishment" type, having gone through the Kant School and Yale University and now holding a prominent position in a New York law firm.

For a while, it looked as though Mr. Vance might not be in the running for what many consider to be Mr. Carter's most important cabinet appointment.

During the election campaign, Hamilton Jordan, then campaign manager for Jimmy Carter and now personnel coordinator, told Playboy magazine that "if after the inauguration, you find a Cyrus Vance as Secretary of State and Zbigniew Brzezinski [of Columbia University] as head of national security, then I would say we failed. And I'd quit. But that's not going to happen. You're going to see new faces, new ideas."

When it came to making the choice, however, Mr. Carter apparently found many of his advisers recommending Mr. Vance for the key foreign-affairs job.

The people hope Carter will 'bring us all together'

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — If Jimmy Carter can "do things" to make the American people feel better about themselves and their future, he will be going far toward succeeding as president.

This is what pollster leaders of both parties are saying — and what they say the public is telling them.

Monitor checks with these leaders in all geographical areas come up with these findings about public expectations for the incoming President:

• People, generally, feel they are not as well off as they were only a few years ago — and they would like to have a president who, somehow, is able to improve their quality of life and — above all — make them feel better about their own prospects and the prospects of their children.

• People — although not always too articulate in expressing this yearning — are looking for a "complete cleansing" of the presidency.

That is, they feel that Mr. Carter is in a position now — with all of the Nixon team finally gone from the White House — to completely put Watergate out of the national memory.

Also, they look to Mr. Carter to conduct an administration that will be "squeaky clean," as one leader put it — so pure in its ethical conduct that this will help to restore not only the self-respect of the American people, but also their faith that the national government can function properly and shape a good future for the people.

• People, too, are wanting a president who will, as many express it, "bring us all together." This yearning for unity reflects a widespread desire for national harmony.

By this is meant, of course, the achievement of a closer bond among those now who are of



Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter with daughter Amy

Almost ready for the official portrait

ten hostile to one another — the blacks and the whites; the old and the young — particularly parents and their children; labor and management; farmers and city-dwellers; and those with sectional differences.

Mr. Carter is viewed as being in a particularly advantageous position to bring the North and the South closer together than they have been since the Civil War.

"He could be a gentle leader," said one Midwesterner, "getting us all to feel better about other people."

• When asked for specifics — in terms of their own aspirations — people usually refer first to some aspect of their economic problems — inflation, depressed business, being out of work, and so on.

But these leaders find that the peoples' yearnings go much deeper. Most Americans, they say, seem unsettled, worried about so many things — pollution, the rapid rise in energy prices, pornography, drugs, crime, rebellious children, among them. One leader summed it up in this way: The people want peace of mind — and an assurance that all is going to be well. If President Carter can provide some of this, he will go far.

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Tourists swarm on Carter's home town

By Gary Thatcher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Plains, Georgia — Some Georgia maps don't even place a tiny dot for this town. But, as one tourist standing on Main Street recently observed to another: "It's a busy little place, isn't it? It sure got on the map in a hurry."

Jimmy Carter's hometown is struggling to keep from being overwhelmed by — and at the same time is unabashedly exploiting — its sudden national prominence.

Tourists are stampeding into Plains, spending heavily and helping the local economy. Land values are skyrocketing.

But crowding threatens to destroy the small town nuance that gives Plains its charm, and a classic "love-hate" relationship is developing between town residents and visitors.

Cousin Hugh thrives

Folks driving into Plains from nearby Americus are greeted by a big sign urging them to visit Hugh Carter's antique shop. The President-Elect's cousin is doing a brisk business — not only in antiques, but in peanut brittle and Carter-Mondale campaign posters.

Brother Billy Carter has put up a new sign announcing his ownership of the gas station on the main highway. Yet his helpers get irritated at the throngs of tourists who constantly inquire if he is in. He usually isn't. Until late afternoon, he is across the street running the family peanut business.

A physics professor at nearby Georgia Southwestern College is offering minibuses for the town. For \$2.50 for adults and \$1.50 for children, the tour brochure promises such attractions as "picturesque churches" and "the world's largest worm farm" (another Carter family enterprise) in addition to the President-Elect's home.

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for pictures and autographs. Somewhat testily, she told them to stand in line inside.

Mary Ann Miller, a Kentucky tourist who stopped into Plains on her way back from Florida, got a bit huffy about the snail. She had hoped "Miss Lillian" to pose for a picture with her. But she later conceded: "I didn't even vote for Jimmy Carter. ... I'm a Republican!"

State officials would like to get Plains tourists, no matter what their party affiliation, to stay in Georgia a bit longer and spend their dollars at nearby attractions. Some 70 miles north of Plains is the Warm Springs "Little White House" of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A alone's throw away from that is Callaway Gardens — a resort owned by the family of Howard (Bo) Callaway, President Ford's one-time re-election campaign director.

And only 18 miles from Plains, at Andersonville, is an old Confederate prison, a relic of the war that — according to some columnists — Mr. Carter's election has finally ended.

Welcome center planned

The State of Georgia is planning a welcoming center on the outskirts of Plains. State and federal aid is being sought to resurface the town's streets.

New traffic lights may go up: Public real-estate and a first-aid station are on the drawing boards. And the town's one-man police force may be doubled. The most serious "crime" by tourists so far: Joyriding in a Plains resident's pickup truck.

The changing nature of their town has caused some townspeople to move away. Others simply sell because of windfall profits they can make by selling a chunk of the President-Elect's hometown. One well-publicized example — a house bought two years ago for \$10,000 — with \$4,000 worth of improvements added — recently brought \$58,000. Farmland which would normally sell for \$550 an acre is bringing nearly \$1,000.

The town already has adopted some restrictive building codes to keep fast food restaurants and motels from springing up in the wake of all the real estate speculation. And a delegation of local officials has visited Johnson City, Texas, to see how that town coped when Lyndon Johnson took over the White House.

Congressional watchdog grows at offshore development

By Robert C. Gower
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston — Congress's technology watchdog has taken a look at proposed offshore energy development and said "beware."

Specifically, the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) has studied proposals to drill for oil, build a deepwater port, and build atomic power plants off New Jersey and Delaware. It sees these as the opening phase of a new epoch of offshore development for which the United States is ill-prepared.

While OTA believes that "none of the three proposed offshore systems, singly or in combination, is likely to impose intolerable burdens on the ocean or coastal zone," it cautions that use of "new ocean technologies on a larger scale" could have "unavoidable" impacts.

OTA has also assessed the social, economic, and environmental impacts of such

development. In OTA's opinion, moreover, present legal and administrative arrangements leave states at the mercy of decisions taken in Washington, reducing their role "to that of commentator rather than active participant in decisions that will modify these impacts," the congressional office says.

Of the uncertainties raised by the three types of energy supply development, those associated with floating atomic power plants — which have no precedent — loom largest, both figuratively and literally.

"The 17-story, floating nuclear power plants," says an OTA summary of its findings, "would be the largest structures ever placed in ocean waters, and would look like the skyline of a small town from the beach at Atlantic City."

That view, which would be an ever-present reminder to coastal inhabitants that a major nuclear accident in one of these plants could send radioactive materials into the sea where they could be taken up by ocean creatures and could contaminate the beaches.

The OTA report, "Coastal Effects of Offshore Energy Systems," requested by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D) of South Carolina, was given to Congress Dec. 1. Neither NRC nor Offshore Power Systems had seen a copy of the writing, and could not comment on it.

However, NRC's Harold Dentin said his staff comes OTA's critique because his agency's study of offshore nuclear plants is only in draft form. Thus the NRC staff can take account of OTA's reservations before it makes up its own mind about the impact of these novel power stations.

He also notes that NRC is often criticized for not taking the larger view and analyzing the impact of opening up a flood of such power plant construction. That, he explains, is a matter of judgement on how best to use NRC resources. He could not justify the cost of studying more than the eight plants NRC was asked to authorize, he says.

At the moment, there is only one supplier and one customer for such plants in the world. Public Service Electric and Gas Company of New Jersey has ordered four of the plants, the first to be delivered in 1984. The supplier, Offshore Power Systems, a subsidiary of Westinghouse, Inc., has asked the NRC for an okay to build eight of them, anticipating future orders.

United States

South Africa

Black nations plan anti-South African action

By Jane Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
While most eyes are on the efforts at Geneva to defuse Rhodesia as a flash point in southern Africa, African nationalists from Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa say tensions are building up in their own countries.

They point out that U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's attempt to convene a second African conference in Geneva on the transfer of power in Namibia from the South African Government to blacks is stalled.

According to authoritative sources here, the conference is hung up on whether South Africa should go in as an observer — as it reportedly had agreed to do — or as a full-fledged member negotiating to turn over power.

The South Africans apparently got Dr. Kissinger to present this conference proposition in general terms to the leaders of the "front line" states of Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, and Botswana. The leaders of these African-run countries accepted it without noting that South Africa would be classified as an observer.

Presidents blamed

"Now," says a reliable source, "the front-line presidents are getting blamed" by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the most active nationalist group in Namibia.

The SWAPO representative in Tanzania, Lucas Pohamba, says that Dr. Kissinger has



Pretoria railway station

Migrant miners like these from Lesotho may be kept at home

By John E. Young

tried to persuade SWAPO leaders that if they go to a Geneva conference their experience and education will put them so far ahead of the blacks involved in the South African-sponsored constitutional conference now under way in Namibia that SWAPO will effectively take over from the other blacks. (South Africa has excluded SWAPO from this conference.)

This is a convincing argument, given the political inexperience of the blacks at the South African-sponsored conference. So SWAPO probably would not object to these blacks participating in any subsequent Geneva conference that SWAPO might attend.

But there will be no yielding by SWAPO on its demand that South Africa must be at such a conference to turn over power as a full participant — instead of attending as an observer.

Rhodesia, Namibia watched

Black South African nationalists are watching Rhodesia and Namibia closely. Their concern stems from their hope that any African government that comes to power in either country will provide guerrilla bases against South Africa.

"South Africa is ready [for the 'liberation' struggle] before we had planned," said Elise Ntloedibe, administrative secretary of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania (as this nationalist group calls South Africa).

"The Dar es Salaam declaration of April 11, 1975, said that the Organization of African

Unity (OAU) would focus on freeing Namibia and Zimbabwe, but not think about South Africa yet," said Mr. Ntloedibe.

That has all changed, he added. At the Jan. 10-14 meeting coming up in Zambia of the OAU Liberation Committee, the PAC will ask that "facilities be provided" for training fighters for South Africa, he said.

Curb of citizens sought

Also, PAC will ask that states bordering on South Africa refuse to allow their citizens to travel to work in South African mines. This would hurt the South African economy, Mr. Ntloedibe says. He adds that black miners from inside South Africa must be paid more. And a cutoff of labor from outside would facilitate nationalist plans for general strikes within South Africa.

Next: racially mixed Rugby

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
South Africa has made remarkable progress toward introducing multiracial sport since a "new" sports policy was somewhat hesitantly announced by the government in September.

Now it is not unusual for athletes of all races to compete against each other, and for cricketers to play together. And when the black middleweight boxing champion, Elijah (Tap Tap) Mkhathini, defeated the white champion, Afrikaaner Jan Kles, to take the national all-race title, the white fans cheered him as loudly as the blacks did.

It was the first white vs. black South African title fight ever allowed. What is more, it was carried live on television before millions of white eyes.

The same night, the white heavyweight champion, Gorrie Coetzee, took the all-race heavyweight title by defeating black champion James Mathebula — and the blacks cheered that as loudly as the whites.

It was something that even the Minister of Sport, Jovial Pienaar, had previously declared to never thought he would see happen.

Only a few years ago the government had stepped in to stop a boxing promoter from staging a fight between South African blacks and whites, fearing the southern racist reaction to "unpleasant" complications. And only a few seasons ago, black and white cricketers who played a racially mixed team in an otherwise all-white league had their names taken by the police, who also walked off with the scoreboard — presumably in case it was needed as evidence in court.

But this season blacks and whites are playing together in leagues almost right around the country, and several teams are racially mixed.

The biggest question of the lot has been over racially mixed Rugby football matches. Cricket and Rugby football are South Africa's two main team sports. But whereas cricket has a "color" and "liberal" image, Rugby football is dominated in all provinces except English-speaking Natal Province by Afrikaners. They are the language group that traditionally supports the present ruling National Party, the architects of apartheid and of racial segregation.

As it is played in South Africa, Rugby football is a rough, tough game but without any of the protective gear that American football players have.

It is the sort of robust physical contact sport in which tempers can flare easily and blows sometimes are exchanged before the referee can calm things down.

The question was: Would the Rugby administrators let racially mixed teams play each other — and risk a race riot on the field?

At a meeting this week of the powerful South African Rugby Board — a body that is considered in some areas to be almost as important as the Cabinet itself — the answer was unanimously "yes." So from next winter season, all South African national teams will be chosen on merit after full, racially mixed trials, by a jury of racially mixed Rugby experts. Also, racially mixed Rugby matches will start next season from club level upward.

Only a few years ago such an announcement would have caused a national furor. Even the president of the Rugby board, Dr. Danlo Craven, conceded that he was "impressed" by the board's acceptance of change.

"I sense a strong understanding of the need for change, and the need to get cracking and to make things happen,"

he said. The change in sports policy have many political implications.

All sorts of laws affecting racial mixing are involved, from laws that restrict the use of particular sports grounds for separate races to laws preventing whites and blacks entertaining each other on club premises.

At present, the laws are being bypassed by a series of hastily agreed "blanket exemptions."

But sooner or later the laws will have to be amended or simply allowed to pass into disuse.

Not very many years ago some white extremists argued that the correct way for a white to greet a black was to raise the right hand, palm forward, and cry "molo!" — a tribal greeting — for fear that shaking hands might be the "thin end of this wedge" leading ultimately to racial integration.

Now whites and blacks are playing together, and shaking hands together after their games and celebrating together after their victories and defeats.

It is a development that is bound to have enormous social and political ramifications.

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Latin America

Venezuelan President jabs Moscow over third-world issues

By James Nelson Goodwin
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Venezuela's President Carlos Andrés Pérez sounds more and more like the third-world spokesman he claims not to be.

During his recent visit to Moscow, he raised eyebrows at a Kremlin banquet with mild criticism of his Soviet hosts over international economic issues. Earlier, he had taken his British hosts to task for their opposition to some third world themes.

All this fits into his criticism of the United States, also voiced in the presence of his U.S. hosts on previous occasions, and his message to the United Nations.

In his speech to the UN General Assembly last month, Mr. Pérez warned President-Elect Jimmy Carter that nice words are not enough and that experience has taught Latin Americans to be wary of the rich industrialized nations of the world.

The Venezuelan leader's Moscow message was also one of wariness also of the Communist bloc countries, arguing that they, too, speak nice words, but do not always back them up with corresponding action.

Words vs. action

"We are concerned," he said at the Kremlin banquet, "that the Soviet Union does not take part in... talks [in Paris between the industrialized world and the developing countries]." Those talks, he added, "have a decisive significance for the developing countries."

Mr. Pérez did elicit from Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev a promise to visit Venezuela at an early date in what would be the first top-level Soviet visit to a South American nation. The promise was part of a concluding communiqué issued after Mr. Pérez's four-day Moscow visit.

Venezuelan sources indicate that Mr. Pérez has also invited President-Elect Carter and that it is possible both visits will occur late next year.

Mid-road pursuit

To observers who have followed Mr. Pérez's actions and statements since he became President three years ago, the gentle chafing at



Pérez: nice words are not enough

of Moscow came as no surprise. Mr. Pérez has sought a middle road in his efforts to break the economic control of his nation by the U.S. At the same time, however, he has no illusions about the Soviet Union and its world role.

"He's a realist who knows that Venezuela can become master in its own house only if it adheres to basic Western principles of government, law, and order," said a close associate of the President. "A third position is fine if it means that Venezuela controls its own resources and its own destiny and fits into a pattern of basic Western democratic tradition."

But this view should not obscure the Pérez effort to speak out as a third force and become in a way a spokesman for this force.

In his campaign for the presidency, Mr. Pérez adopted the theme of "democracy and energy." He has adhered to that philosophy. He told his Moscow hosts that Venezuela is now master of its own house through nationalization of oil and steel, but that Venezuela is committed to an open society in which "freedom exists for all."

From page 1

*Dearer oil and Europe

hike means even more — about \$350 million yearly tacked onto an oil import bill now running about \$35 billion.

Privately, some experts believe the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) may raise oil prices more than 10 percent when the cartel meets in Doha, Qatar, Dec. 13.

Thus, the figures discussed by Viscount Davignon and Mr. Lichtblau might have to be multiplied by 10 to describe how much more the West will have to pay for its oil.

Viscount Davignon, in a transatlantic broadcast for the Voice of America, says he is "very worried, because economic prospects for industrialized countries in 1977 are not good. A transfer of that much additional purchasing power [to OPEC] simply retards recovery at home."

For the U.S., says Mr. Lichtblau, the problem is compounded because Americans will increase their oil imports next year by about 12 percent in volume.

He foresees a 20 percent increase or even more in the American oil import bill — jumping together OPEC's expected price hike and a greater volume of U.S. imports.

The Federal Energy Administration (FEA), meanwhile, reports that in the four weeks ending Nov. 26 U.S. consumption of oil averaged 12.17 million barrels daily — 10.8 percent above the same period of last year and well above the levels of 1974 and 1973.

"A 10 percent [OPEC] price increase," says Viscount Davignon, "cannot be digested by our economies without putting some of that [increase] back into exports, thereby continuing a vicious inflationary cycle."

How to break the cycle?

"First of all," said Viscount Davignon, who also is director for political affairs of the Belgian Foreign Ministry, "we need to develop alternative sources of energy, to break the pattern of greater dependence on oil imports." He cites increased use of coal, natural gas, and nuclear energy in the short run, solar and other energy forms for the future.

He looks to President-Elect Carter, as do all European officials, for "a strong energy policy" showing that the U.S. is "really determined" to break its present growing dependence on oil imports.

For the United States, experts agree, this means, in part, mining more coal and developing offshore oil and gas deposits, all of which carry environmental risks.

The energy crisis, says the FEA chairman, "is very much in front of us, not behind us." The real time, he notes, for bringing alternative energy sources onstream is, at best, five to six years.

"If," says Viscount Davignon, "something rather drastic is not done by the industrial countries in the very near future, the world will need more oil than can be supplied."

He foresees, in such a situation, "a free-for-all," with nations scrambling to get oil and rich powers coming out on top. Initiatives on pricing and supply would remain with OPEC.

Experts, noting Saudi Arabia's efforts to keep a price hike modest, differ on how much OPEC will raise prices at Doha. But almost all sources agree that oil will cost more next year.

The "whole [internal] mechanism" of OPEC, says Viscount Davignon, "contains an built-in [bias] that will lead to some kind of price increase."

Rehabilitation again for Teng?

By Reuter

Peking
It is quite possible the twice-disgraced Teng Hsiao-ping once again will be politically rehabilitated, a Chinese official is quoted as telling a foreign delegation.

Diplomatic sources in Peking say they were given the impression that former Vice-Premier Teng's return to the public scene could be just a matter of time, but that his future role might be a relatively minor one.

This would be an unprecedented second comeback for the stocky and outspoken Szechwancee who acted as premier during the late Chou En-lai's illness and was widely expected to succeed him.

Several Western analysts think Mr. Teng, who remained a Communist Party member after being stripped of his government posts last spring on grounds that he was a "capitalist roadster," is in Peking and already has been appointed to the party Central Committee.

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Asia

Japan ends one-party rule

By Tokashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
Japan's voters have spoken, and the most likely result is a period of political confusion that ends 21 years of conservative one-party rule — without any clearly defined alternative to take its place.

The Liberal Democrats (LDP), buffeted by the Lockheed scandal, have retained an overall majority in the House of Representatives only by hastily admitting eight successful independent candidates in the Dec. 5 general election. They need 256 seats in the 511-seat House, and as of this writing, they have 257. A few more independents may join them.

Prime Minister Takao Miki is likely to have to take responsibility for his party's unprecedentedly poor showing and resign. But it is by no means certain that his major rival, former Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda, will be elected to succeed him.

Mr. Miki told a news conference Dec. 6 that as president of the party he accepted full responsibility for the poor LDP showing. But, he said, the party's major task now is to work out an appropriate response to the will of the voters by reforming its structure, purging itself of its faults, and showing that it is still capable of governing.

The news conference was taken as an indication that Mr. Miki would not give up his party post and the prime ministership that goes with it without a struggle.

It left open the question of what approach the LDP would make to youthful Yoshi Kono and his New Liberal Club (NLC), formed by six rebels from the Liberal Democrats. This NLC won 17 seats outright and can claim another two from candidates it supported without formal endorsement.



Kyoto, Japan

A fresher, younger leadership for Japan?

Having campaigned against corruption and money politics in the Liberal Democratic Party, as typified by the Lockheed scandal, the NLC cannot agree to cooperate with the Liberal Democrats unless it obtains conditions sufficient to preserve its own image as a fresh, youthful, open, forward-looking political group. It could well refuse to join a coalition unless other moderate opposition parties did likewise.

The opposition parties are not numerically strong enough to form a new government by themselves, even if all groups from the NLC to the Communists agreed to cooperate.

The Socialists, the biggest opposition party, won 122 seats, four more than in the 1972 election. But some of their most senior figures, both leftist and moderate, were defeated.

The Communists have been replaced as the second biggest opposition party by the Komeito, (also known as the Clean Government Party), whose support comes from the militant Buddhist sect known as Soka Gakkai. Communist seats in the House of Representatives fell from 38 in the 1972 election to a scant 17. But in terms of the popular vote the Communists registered only a slight drop from 10.49 percent in 1972 to 10.38 percent. Many of

their unsuccessful candidates are borderline cases: A tiny shift in voter preferences could once again increase Communist seats dramatically.

The Komeito increased its popular vote from 8.46 percent in 1972 to almost 11 percent this time. Its strength rose spectacularly from 29 seats in 1972 to 55.

Of 21 independents elected, 12 are Liberal Democrats who ran without the party label only because they were unable to obtain formal endorsement. Two, former prime minister Kakuei Tanaka and Tomsaburo Hashimoto, had to leave the party because they had been formally charged with accepting bribes from Lockheed. Another is close to the Komeito. Two are genuine independents.

If Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Hashimoto, and the 12 Liberal Democrats who ran as independents are all counted in the LDP column — as eight of them already are — the party will be able to muster 283 votes in the House. Although a ma-

jority, this is not enough for the party to avoid yielding at least some choice committee chairmanships to the opposition parties.

The newly elected House of Representatives will be convened in special session, probably around Christmas, to elect a new prime minister, as the Constitution requires. The LDP will be able to keep the prime ministership if it remains unified. Any emulation of Mr. Kono's withdrawal from the LDP last year, any new split in LDP ranks, would throw the numerical advantage to the opposition.

The coming months will be a period of navigation through uncharted seas as the various parties jockey for position and power. Meanwhile, elections for the House of Councillors (upper house) must be held in July, and Japan's faltering economy will require a strong hand at the helm. Few observers can predict with confidence how long it will take for fresher, younger leadership to emerge and a new domestic balance of power to be achieved.

Photo by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Hua is Chairman but the campaign goes on

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
New Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-fang may be less firmly in control than is indicated by pronouncements from Peking.

This is the conclusion of a number of Hong Kong-based analysts of Chinese affairs. They see continuing signs that the purge of Mr. Mao Tse-tung and her so-called radical followers has not ended controversy in Peking over who should lead China — and in what direction.

Mr. Hua already has been proclaimed Chairman Mao's successor. But, according to these analysts, he is still conducting his "action campaign" in a search for the balanced support he needs to govern.

According to this reasoning, the problem is how to gain and keep the support of party, military, and government conservatives even though he reached his position by close association with Chairman Mao (whose leftist policies the conservatives opposed). Indeed, some analysts think the attacks on Chairman Mao's widow and on his nephew, Mr. Yuan Shu, are indirect attacks on the chairman himself — the beginning of a "de-mystification" process that Mr. Hua may find difficult to control.

In this view, Mr. Hua was chosen Premier last April after the second political downfall of rightist vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping as a "compromise" candidate, closely associated with Chairman Mao but more acceptable to the conservatives than was Chang Chun-chiao, another vice-premier who himself now stands purged as a colleague of Mr. Mao.

With Chairman Mao's passing and the apparent subsequent going in the conservative direction, Mr. Hua has more but as much as anyone between himself and the leftists as possible.

These analysts contend. This dismissal last weekend of Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, allegedly for his connections with Mr. Mao, may be one way of doing this.

At the same time, Chairman Hua cannot afford to cut himself off completely from the Maoist mantle. So, while he attacks the radicals as "revisionists" and talks of stepped-up economic development, he also reaffirms some of Chairman Mao's old policies — like sending high-school graduates to work with peasants in the countryside.

This analysis is not totally accepted by some China-watchers, who have come to play down Mr. Hua's connections with Chairman Mao in favor of his ties to the late, politically moderate Premier Chou En-lai. But its implications are receiving increased attention after several key questions apparently were left unresolved last week by a three-day meeting of the standing committee of the National People's Congress (NPC).

Some analysts suggest the delays may mean that needed support from provincial and other military and civilian leaders to resolve these issues may not yet have been obtained.

Contrary to expectations, the committee did not name a new premier, nor did it name a new chairman of the NPC, China's formal legislative body. With the exception of replacing Foreign Minister Chiao with United Nations Ambassador Huang Hua, the meeting also failed to fill a number of ministerial posts left vacant by the October arrests of Mr. Mao, Wang Hung-wei, Mr. Chang, Yao Wan-yuan, and their major supporters.

Widespread publicity has been given to the new leadership's desire to modernize the Chinese economy. But the meeting also issued no formal pronouncements that indicated key decisions had been made on the country's delayed fifth five-year plan.

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From page 1

*Arabs at UN wooing Carter

The first time was in a Security Council consensus condemning Jewish settlements in the occupied territories — a "landmark" U.S. decision, according to Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Ismat Abdel Meguid. The second was a U.S. vote in the General Assembly joining majority condemnation of Arab refugee resettlement in the occupied territories.

A fortnight ago the Arabs were trying to repeat the wedge-driving process for a third time. They were angling for American support of the more modest of two Arab-backed (and third-world sponsored) Assembly resolutions. This sets a timetable for Mideast talks to start next March, both in the Security Council and at Geneva, and avoids references to controversial topics such as participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Faced with this abrupt about-face, Israel has been caught on the defensive — both on the broader international scene and here at the UN. Responding to an outpouring of moderate statements by Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat, not least in interviews with a string of visiting American congressmen and with U.S. publications, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin made his own counterproposal at the re-

cent Socialist International calling for a Helsinki-type conference on the Mideast.

Meanwhile, in answer to the latest Arab initiative here, Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog put forward the first-ever Israeli-sponsored Mideast resolution. It called on Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Syria to reconvene the Geneva conference without conditions — notably omitting any reference to the PLO.

Mr. Herzog calls the resolution a "natural corollary" to Mr. Rabin's Helsinki proposal. However, third-world countries promptly amended it to include PLO participation at Geneva. Its future now is in doubt.

The Israelis reject both Arab-backed resolutions. They see them as an inseparable package with the tougher "Syrian" resolution, which they say is totally unacceptable in its demands for PLO representation at Geneva and for total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land.

"They also see even the more moderate 'Egyptian' resolution as attempting to set up new Geneva ground rules by bringing the Security Council and UN Secretary-General into the process."

American diplomats are examining the two

resolutions separately. Their main concern over the "Egyptian" resolution is on timing: They are anxious that the Arabs not force the new Carter administration into the Mideast maelstrom too soon.

All this fits neatly into the broad Arab strategy formulated at the recent Saudi Arabia and Cairo summit meetings and evidenced again here in resolutions and speeches. In effect, the Arabs are proposing a deal with three dimensions:

1. Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war.
2. The formation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The PLO, subdued by Syrian forces in Lebanon, appears to have been persuaded to go along with this.
3. In return, the Arabs hint at some form of international guarantees for Israel plus Arab acceptance of some sort of peace agreement short of a peace treaty.

To persuade the Israelis to accede to such a plan, the Arabs have assumed a posture of comparative moderation and unity in the hope of gaining U.S. backing leading to what they see as an essential ingredient: strong pressure on Israel by the new Carter administration.



Klaus Schütz, W. Berlin's mayor

In touch with E. German mood

From page 1

*'East Germany fears workers' revolt'

land. They have a trauma about the June 17, 1953, revolt in East Germany that came out of the blue sky. And they know that their economy is suffering like all economies in the world and that it won't grow as it has in the past.

Mayor Schütz says he sometimes asks East Germans what they think Communist Party leader and head of state Erich Honecker is thinking. "They look at me and say: 'I don't understand your question. We don't care, we just follow orders because we know we have no influence at all here.'"

Mr. Schütz doubts that there is as much unrest among the general population as some reports indicate. "These people are not generally up in arms," he explains. "They see themselves as much better off than 15 years ago, and their comparisons always go back in time. They fear losing their gains. West Germans accept what they have today and look ahead for more tomorrow."

But he said he is very concerned about recent unrest in East Germany over church affairs. Protestant pastor Oskar Bräsewicz set himself on fire in a public square in the city of Zettz last August to protest the regime's efforts to keep youth away from the church. The pastor died a few days later from his injuries, and his act has had deep and complex repercussions.

Mayor Schütz said church life is one of only two areas of personal liberty for the individual in East Germany, family life being the other. "All else is controlled by the state," he said. "Up to now," the Mayor continued, "Erich Honecker believed and argued that the people there needed a certain amount of this personal liberty." But "he may be changing now, in the face of a number of difficulties."

Mr. Honecker took on the post of head of state last October while retaining his role as general secretary of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party.

Mayor Schütz said: "After much investigation myself I've concluded no one knows for sure why Mr. Honecker took over this added position."

But his personal view was that it was done to give the world a sign of increased stability at a time when there were clear problems inside East Germany.



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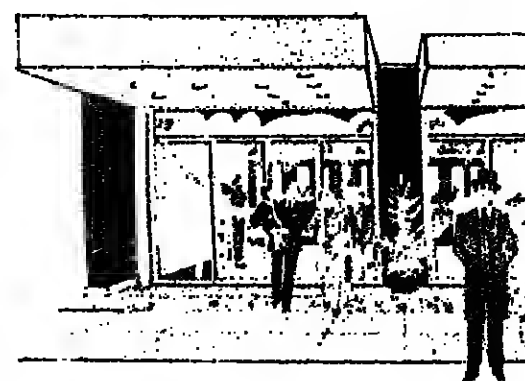
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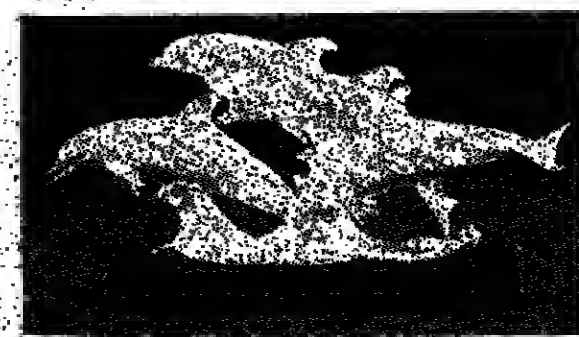
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From page 1

*Japan: race for the top

has asked for a few days, however, in which to prepare proposals for a fundamental rebuilding of the Liberal Democratic party.

According to one source who spent several hours closeted with the Prime Minister, Mr. Miki is prepared to fight it out even at the cost of splitting the party should these proposals not meet with a response he considers adequate.

Mr. Fukuda, Mr. Miki's principal rival in bitter wrangling preceding the election, expects the party to nominate him for the premiership at a special session of the newly elected Diet around Christmas. Since he has a majority of the party's factions behind him, by the normal rule of Japanese politics he has every right to expect victory. But times have changed with bewildering swiftness. A younger rival, Mr. Ohira, may get the nomination, or the speaker of the outgoing house, Mr. Maeo.

The back room kingmakers have not disappeared. But their power has been reduced by an influx of new Diet members more conscious of the public demand for cleaner, more open

politics, and for the abandonment of unquestioning allegiance to mafia-like factional leaders. Mr. Maeo, a former factional leader himself, has won respect precisely because he gave up factional politics and even his membership in the Liberal Democratic Party so that he could be a more impartial speaker.

Many older leaders have lost their seats. A quarter of the newly elected Diet members are freshmen. This is one of the highest proportions of new faces since World War II.

The Lockheed investigation continues, with police recently searching the mansion and business premises of Kenji Osano, multimillionaire friend of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka. Mr. Osano has South Korean connections, and some Diet members are said to fear the uncovering of South Korean bribery of Japanese politicians under circumstances similar to the investigation into the Korean Central Intelligence Agency now going on in the United States.

One of Mr. Miki's proposals for the rebuild-

ing of the Liberal Democratic Party is likely to be a demand to continue with the investigation of the Lockheed affair until a conclusion is reached that will convince the public of the party's determination to purge itself of all taint of corruption.

Another proposal long favored by Mr. Miki is to make the election of the party president (who in turn becomes the premier) more democratic and representative by enlarging the list of participants. At present only members of the two houses of the Diet, plus one delegate from each of the party's 45 prefectural branches, can attend.

This proposal probably cannot be finalized in time for the election of Mr. Miki's immediate successor. But the Prime Minister reportedly wants some guarantee that the matter will not be allowed to drop.

A third proposal, one that most directly affects prospective candidates for the premiership, is for the elimination of factions and of politics based on tea-house conclaves beyond the reach of inquisitive reporters. This proposal, it is said, will include a pledge by leaders of the party's existing factions not to run for the premiership this time.

The proposal would effectively eliminate Mr. Fukuda from the leadership contest. Many of Mr. Miki's followers think the party's electoral debacle can be ascribed at least partially to public disgust over the prolonged wrangling in the party caused by Mr. Fukuda's well publicized efforts to wrest the premiership from Mr. Miki. They resent Mr. Fukuda's unwillingness to assume the same degree of responsibility for the defeat as does their own leader.

Mr. Miki is in a strong position to make his proposals stick. The Liberal Democrats hold only a couple of seats more than the 253 which constitute a majority, and any walkout by Mr. Miki and his followers, or by a dozen of the freshmen elected Dec. 6, could hand over the premiership to a coalition of opposition parties — the Socialists, the Buddhist Komoto, and the Democratic Socialists.

From page 1

*Kissinger's last hurrah

The most important fact of the moment is that the trading community in which Americans live along with the Canadians, the Western Europeans, and the Japanese is not breaking up into light and little blocs economies. That is precisely what did happen back in 1933 when they were beset by equally grave financial and economic troubles — with disastrous consequences for all of them. The great depre-

cession of the early 1930s fragmented the modern industrial world.

That fragmentation is not happening this time. The fact that it is not makes it difficult to realize how easily it could happen again. Lack of friendly sympathy for the British financial position would almost certainly have driven Britain into a state of economic siege with tariff barriers up and rationing and wage and price controls at home. The Common Market could easily have fallen apart under the repercussions. The trading triangle of Western Europe, North America, and Japan could have been shattered. And Moscow would have enjoyed new opportunities and prospects of enticing dimensions.

In Brussels this past week the NATO military leaders exchanged anxious thoughts about the situation in Eastern Europe. All agreed that the condition called for renewed allied defense efforts and constant vigilance. But the greater danger to the industrial democracies was in their own unresolved economic troubles.

Every one of the members of the triangular trading community suffers to some degree from inflation and unbalanced budgets. Unless they solve those problems, their economies will come apart in one way or another. Their unity will be shattered, and Moscow will inherit the earth without having to move a single one of those tank regiments scattered back there behind the River Elbe.

The most important single thing that happened this week was that nothing of that kind did happen. The allies were coming to Britain's financial rescue. Britain was not being driven into autarky. The fabric of the trading community was holding.

Space-colony boosters want broad studies

In the last two years a series of studies have created considerable interest in the possibility of establishing large space colonies. Some have made cylinders or toruses.

Although the actual construction of these colonies is still several decades away, already years of negotiations have gone into the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 and the as yet unratified Draft Treaty Relating to the Moon.

Now some legal researchers have decided to take a look at possible legal issues. One colony concept is to build the outer space station from 12 million tons of lunar material. But, according to Stephen Gorovoy of the University of Mississippi, the draft lunar treaty states that the resources of the moon are the "common heritage of all mankind." Some legal nihilists feel that this would prohibit any country from mining the moon for its own profit.

Sovereignty of the space colony itself presents a knotty problem. The Outer Space Treaty only regulates people and objects leaving and returning to Earth, the experts note.

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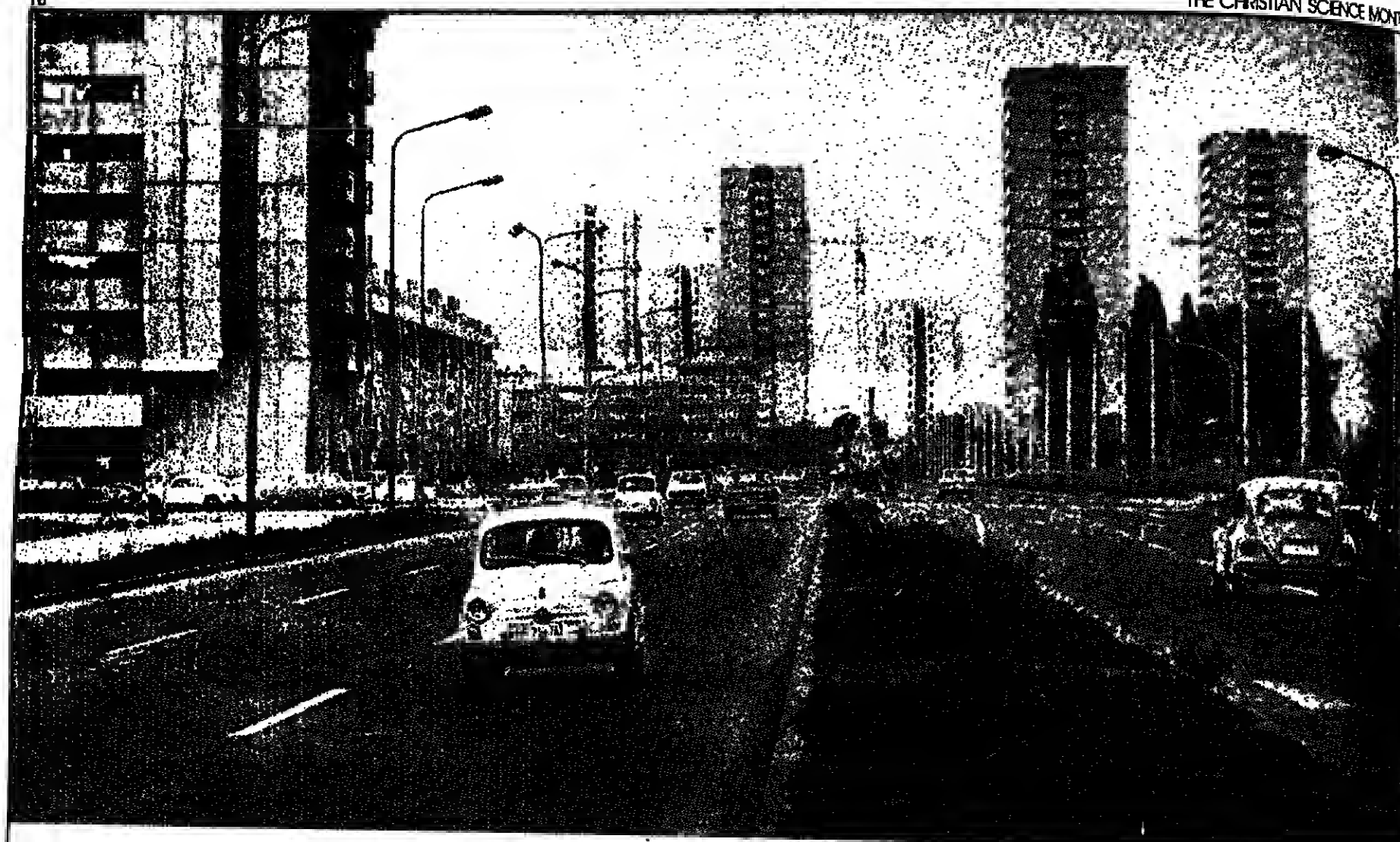
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Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, has many high-rises, with more going up



High-school youths in Zagreb gather during a break

New-old YUGOSLAVIA

Photos by R. Norman Metheny
Staff photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yugoslavia has made big strides toward modernization since it chose its "independent road to socialism" under Marshal Tito after World War II.

As its population shifts from the coun-

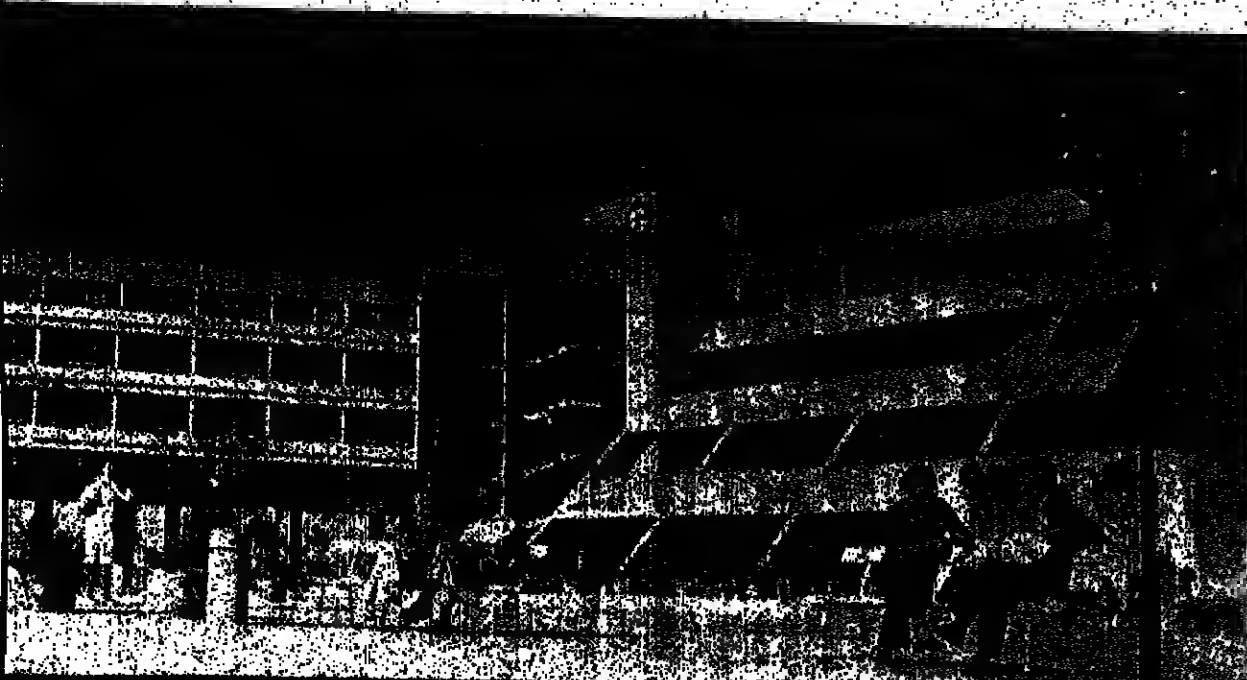
tryside to urban areas and the industrial jobs available there, high-rise apartment buildings dot the city scene.

Although many of the ethnic minorities cling to their traditions, city dwellers keep up with Western trends. Youths have made denim jeans and jackets almost a uniform.

In the 1980s Yugoslavia began to develop tourism along its scenic and mild Adriatic coast. Hotels and restaurants have sprouted up there to cater to international visitors. Skiing and other tourist facilities are being developed in the mountains.

But in the countryside, the old ways persist. Many private farmers stick to traditional methods of agriculture, although they do not produce the economic growth that more modern systems might. Peasants peddle their flowers, cheeses, and other produce at roadside stands or in village markets.

— Mary Schaefer



Portofino, an Adriatic resort, boasts year-round swimming and a new hotel-restaurant complex



In Croatia the plowing proceeds at a plod



A peasant farmer gathers his harvest



Young flowers for market in Zagreb



Russian tourists view "old town" of Dubrovnik



Roadside peddler holds up a cheese for inspection



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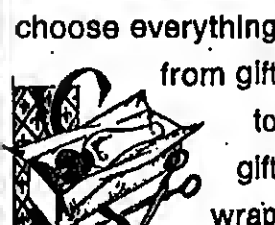
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Mexico: an end to promises

By Jones Nelson Gadsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico's new President promises to use a "new brow" on the legion of political and economic problems he inherits. But it will not be easy for José López Portillo to sweep away the disarray that confronts him.

Only hours before he became Mexico's 60th president Dec. 1, his predecessor announced the expropriation of 1 million acres of rich farmland for distribution to landless peasants in a decree that many Mexicans found irresponsible.

Mr. López Portillo cannot reverse the decree, and it will make his efforts to deal with the country's escalating political and economic crises all the more difficult. Other peasants already are clamoring for land, and the business and industrial community has begun a campaign to undo actions taken by outgoing President Luis Echeverría Álvarez.

Indeed, the new President is in a sense a prisoner of those actions: the sudden distribution of huge tracts of land, and a poorly designed devaluation of the Mexican peso that has produced a wildly fluctuating financial scene, and a series of political measures that have divided the nation.

To many Mexicans, it would seem that Mr. Echeverría sought at the end of his six-year term to score points with Mexico's peasantry and to take shots at the business community, which had grown to oppose many of his actions.

The result is a rising climate of bitterness and uncertainty.

Mr. López Portillo moved swiftly this week to change the picture. In his inaugural address, he rallied on Mexicans to unite to solve the problems.

"Let us strive to put an end to hate, rancor, fear, and impatience."

"I cannot promise miracles, only realism and congruence between what we say and what we shall do. I will have to prove my ability through service, but for this I need time."

It was a somber speech and a somber President who delivered it. He smiled little and kept coming back to the theme of sacrifice, austerity, and hard times ahead.

For Mexicans who have become accustomed to grandiose public promises and vast economic schemes, there was little comfort in Mr. López Portillo's remarks.

Although he was careful not to criticize his predecessor, it was obvious the new President will act in ways sharply different from those of Mr. Echeverría.

U.S. expects share of U.K. book market

By Charlotte K. Beyers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Palo Alto, California

The publishing of English-language books may eventually be dominated by some 40 multinational firms.

That is the prediction of Winthrop Knowlton, president of Harper & Row. Some of these publishing giants will be

allied with television, newspaper, and movie companies for financial stability, Mr. Knowlton believes.

As United Kingdom copyright agreements change, Mr. Knowlton foresees a better market for American textbooks abroad.

"The U.K. Open Market Agreement which has given British publishers control over publishing rights in the Commonwealth countries is unraveling. This means that American firms will be able to sell publishing rights to their books directly to Australia or to Nigeria, or to publish books in the overseas markets themselves."

While American companies are becoming more active abroad, the publisher notes that foreign companies are buying American firms. Dutton has been bought by Elsevier, a Dutch house; Bantam by an Italian group; and Viking by Penguin.

These changes mean that the American publishing industry is on the defensive, Mr. Knowlton believes.

The industry is highly fragmented. Last year more than 1 billion books were sold by 2,000 publishers. But only 15 of the largest firms make money. He predicts that smaller companies will be gobbled up. They will have increasing trouble finding the capital to start up. They will also have problems with their distribution system, he says.

Mr. Knowlton, a former assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs under Lyndon Johnson, emphasizes that the toughest reality of the business is that volume has dropped.

Book publishing generates \$4 billion annually. The publisher points out that this is trivial compared with companies like Exxon, which yields \$45 billion in revenues. The entire publishing industry is about the size of the 38th-biggest company in the United States, Xerox.

College and school enrollments are dropping. School libraries face enormous budget problems. Increasingly the industry must depend for profit on price increases.

Despite these troubles, there are areas of promise for the industry, such as books in the vocational and medical fields.

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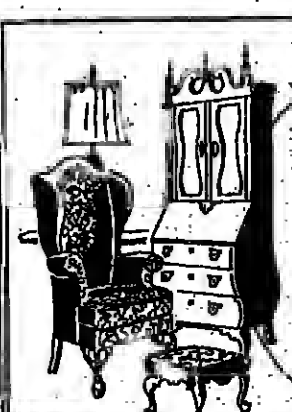
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Nervous Arabs boost gold price

By David R. Frenels

Boston

A good measure of the degree of nervousness over the international economic order is the price of gold, and that price is up.

The price on the London gold market has been around \$130, down from \$140 last month, but well above its \$104 low some months back.

Andrew Brichant, vice-president of a West Coast economic research outfit,

Economic scene

NAE Research Associates, Inc., offers two reasons for the climb in value of the rare metal:

• Some Middle East oil-producing nations appear to be buying gold as a hedge against depreciating currencies.

• The suspicion that increasing unrest in South Africa might reduce or interrupt production in this most important source of the yellow metal.

Up to now the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have shown a marked preference for investing their balance of payments surpluses in Western and other international interest-bearing instruments. They have put their money in bank deposits, money-market placements, loans to international agencies, U.S. Treasury bills and so on.

Sterling devaluation a blow

But some of these investments, particularly in Britain, have taken a bath. Arab investors have lost heavily as sterling was severely devalued in the foreign exchange markets. "They have been crushed," commented Mr. Brichant.

He asks in an 88-page report on gold: "Is it likely that the oil-producing nations will overlook much longer one of the great monetary lessons of the post-war period — viz., that gold over the longer term has proven to be for governments an extremely effective reserve of purchasing power in real terms?"

The answer for some petrodollar holders appears to be "no."

At the gold auction by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in October, the Bank of Oman was among the successful bidders. There have also been unconfirmed reports that Arab money has been buying gold through West German banks.

Besides their concern about devaluation and inflation damaging their investments, OPEC nations might well have some concerns for the political safety of their funds.

Notes Mr. Brichant: "While demands for the nationalization of OPEC interests in the industrial nations have remained muted to date, they are not likely to remain so if those nations' economic problems grow more severe as a result of higher energy prices."

The OPEC nations could decide to boost the price of petroleum 10 to 15 percent this month. They also have heard President-Elect Jimmy Carter talk tough about oil prices during his campaign. Thus it is at least logical they might want to hedge their investments somewhat.

Mr. Brichant speculates that the OPEC countries (or perhaps the Muslim members) might create their own international reserve asset similar in concept to the IMF's Special Drawing Rights.

Arab fund established

Last April, he notes, the Arab finance ministers gave formal approval to the establishment of an Arab Monetary Fund with an initial capital of 250 million "Arab dinars" (one dinar is worth about \$3.46).

This fund's role was described as complementary to that of the IMF in that its stated aim is to stabilize the exchange rate of its 21 Arab League member currencies and promote their convertibility. The fund, however, is also called upon to eventually create an Arab monetary unit.

Mr. Brichant figures such an OPEC unit of account "would certainly appear to be a logical extension of the oil cartel's increasingly political power-oriented thrust."

The new "OPEC dinar," or whatever it is called, would presumably serve as the intermediary currency in dealings between the oil producers and the non-oil producing developing countries. The OPEC nations are keen to expand their trade with these third-world nations. Presumably, the "OPEC dinar" would replace the U.S. dollar in most cases.

Exchanging oil for gold?

The West Coast analyst also asks whether the OPEC nations might someday seek to exchange some of their oil for gold from the industrial countries — gold that could be used as further backing for their new "OPEC dinar."

The problem of speculating in gold is that government decisions largely determine its price. The OPEC nations may or may not buy more gold. The Soviet Union may or may not sell more gold. The United States may or may not offer more gold from its own reserves.

Nowadays, the price of gold measures not only individual confidence in the world economic situation, but that of governments. Fearful governments as well as fearful individuals buy gold.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (C) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British W. German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.0000	1.6360	6.5596	3.7603	33.3333	2.0037
London	0.6933	1.0000	16.3603	2.2037	20.3333	2.8756
Frankfurt	2.3946	1.9555	1.0000	0.5583	0.5368	0.5181
Paris	5.0000	4.2857	2.0000	1.0000	1.3603	1.4848
Amsterdam	2.4815	2.1359	1.0430	0.9955	0.9622	1.0202
Bremen/C	35.5764	40.5786	15.2743	7.3153	14.6452	14.9145
Zurich	2.4480	2.0538	1.0273	1.0000	0.9622	1.0202

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: 300; Australian dollar: 1.0425; Danish krone: 1706; Italian lire: 0.01186; Japanese yen: 0.00375; New Zealand dollar: 0.100; South African rand: 1.1500.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston.

home

Discipline?
there may be
a better way

By Eloise Taylor Lee

Sometimes as parents we come across a good idea in the most unexpected place. For example, while reading the history of the Iroquois Confederacy, I came upon a story that seems to me to have practical application in dealing with a child's errant behavior.

This story is part of an Iroquois myth handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. It has two heroes, Deganawidah and Hiawatha.

Deganawidah is a prophet appointed to foretell the "Good Message" of peace to all peoples. He would like to call the help of a most eloquent speaker, Hiawatha. But Hiawatha has one terrible

Parent and child

fault: He is a cannibal. Deganawidah can't possibly entrust his sacred mission to a cannibal.

Deganawidah goes to Hiawatha's house, climbs up on the roof, and peers down through the smokehole. Sure enough, Hiawatha is heating his kettle in preparation for cooking a human being.

As Hiawatha checks his kettle, he sees reflected there the beautiful face of Deganawidah. Believing it to be his own image, Hiawatha reasons to himself that a man with so much wisdom and goodness in his countenance can't possibly practice cannibalism. So he gives up that practice and never eats humans again. Also, he wants to make up for the suffering he has caused others.

Since this is the point that seems to me pertinent to parenting—how Hiawatha's reform is accomplished—I won't finish the story, but you can find it in any of various histories of the Iroquois Confederacy.

To accomplish the necessary reform, Deganawidah didn't scold Hiawatha or argue with him about his wrongdoing; he just gave him a glimpse of man's goodness, a glimpse so attractive to Hiawatha that he himself abandoned his repugnant behavior and sought ways to atone for it.

How might a parent help his child gain a new, constructive concept of himself, a concept so pleasing that, to conform to it, the child would change his behavior of his own accord?

Certainly a parent could not accomplish it by demanding repeatedly, "Johnny, why are you always so naughty?" Such a comment only hobbles Johnny in any effort to improve.

But through love for the child, the parent looks beyond deeds of misbehavior to the best qualities characterizing the child. "How patient you were while Grandmother and I were talking," the parent might commend Johnny. Instead of nagging the child for any shortcomings, the wise parent lets a child know that his good behavior is noticed and appreciated.

In the Iroquois myth, Deganawidah chose reform, not ostracism, for Hiawatha. This choice won a good response. Is there a lesson here for parents bewildered about how to help their children want to do what is right?

Fish — a Norwegian Christmas dish

By Phyllis Hanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Formerly a staff member of the New York Norwegian Commercial Consulate, Bente Kvistgaard grew up in Oslo, a part of Norway where it is not traditional to have fish for Christmas, she said, when asked about holiday foods.

But on the west coast of Norway, cod is an important part of the Christmas dinner, on the 24th of December. "It must be absolutely fresh, only a few hours out of the water," she said. "It is steamed or simmered and served only with tiny, boiled, steam-dried, buttered potatoes. Nothing but melted, salty butter (no substitutes) is served with the fish, perhaps parsley as a garnish, although this is a delicacy," she said.

Traditional all over Norway are the Christmas cookies, which take lots of time to make, but can be made in advance and then frozen. Most Norwegians make enough Christmas cookies to last from Christmas until Easter, but it depends on how many children there are in the family, said Mrs. Kvistgaard, who has a three-year-old son, Trond, and stepson Jon, 10, and Bjorn Jr., 18.

"But we cook fish all year round," she said. "In Norway, fresh fish are usually served steamed, boiled, or baked, not because of lack of imagination, but because their supreme freshness is best appreciated with melted butter and plain boiled potatoes."

"It is equally easy to steam the fillets as I do for my Easy Curried Fish with shrimp sauce. With it, serve Hasselback potatoes, sliced tomatoes and carrots or mixed vegetables."

Bente's Easy Curried Fish

1 pound frozen pollock or cod fillets
1 cup water
1 teaspoon salt
1 bay leaf
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1/2 to 1 tablespoons curry powder
2 cups milk
1/2 teaspoon salt

Grow your
own fertilizer

By Peter Tenge

Weymouth, Massachusetts
I'd like you to meet Tommy Thompson. He's the type of gardener who, given a rope-cut section of the moon, would pretty soon turn it into a flourishing garden. By that I mean he can convert the poorest dirt into productive garden soil. His secret: green manuring.

A restaurateur for many years, the Burlington, Vermont, resident knows the value of good food and the importance of good soil to produce it. What he calls green manuring (growing a lush-green crop specifically to dig into the soil) has played a major part in getting his garden soil "into good condition and keeping it there." Over the years he has converted both heavy clay and sandy soil into productive loam.

"All soil types respond to the method," he says.

Currently, with fertilizer costs rising and interest in organic gardening increasing, even "major farming operations" are incorporating green manuring into their fertilizer programs. What farmers can do, home gardeners can do with even more facility.

Green manuring is, in fact, a rapid way of building topsoil. In nature, this is done when vegetation dies and slowly rots on the surface of the soil. By digging tender green foliage into the soil, where it is immediately available to the teeming millions of soil microbes and earthworms, this process of decay is vastly speeded up.

When the green crop decays it returns to the soil all the nutrients it used when growing, plus some of the carbon it took in from the air. If it is a legume—peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, etc.—it also returns the nitrogen it absorbed from the air.

Finally, if the crop were a deep-rooted one such as alfalfa, which can send its roots 20 and



Norwegian fish with vegetables and special baked potatoes

1 package frozen shrimp, cooked, or 1 1/2 ounce can shrimp
Place frozen fish fillets in skillet with water, salt, and bay leaf. Bring water to boiling point, then immediately reduce heat and simmer, covered, for 8 to 10 minutes or until fish is opaque and flakes easily with a fork. Halfway through cooking time, gently separate fillets with a fork. Remove cooked fillets from liquid with slotted spoon and place on warm platter. Top with sauce and serve immediately.

Make sauce by melting butter in a saucepan and adding flour and curry. Blend well, then add milk. Cook until moisture thickens and starts to bubble. Add shrimp and salt, and heat through.

Hasselback Potatoes

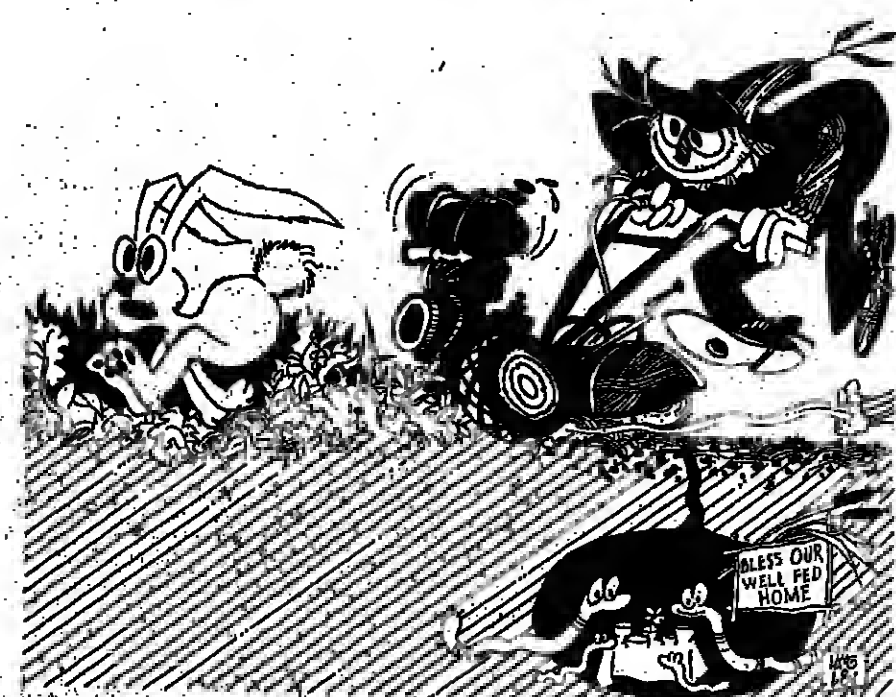
4 medium baking potatoes, peeled

1/2 cup grated Parmesan or Swiss cheese
1/2 cup dried bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons softened butter

Combine grated cheese, bread crumbs, salt, and butter in a bowl. Cut each potato one side of potato to form a flat base. Make 1-inch slices through potato almost to the bottom, but do not cut all the way through.

The sure way to do this is to place a wooden pencil or a chopstick beside the potato so that as each cut is made, the knife will be stopped by the wood and will not cut all the way through.

Sprinkle crumb mixture on potatoes, place in shallow baking pan, and bake one hour at 400 degrees F. Serves 4.



more feet into the soil, will return nutrients taken up at deep levels which are not otherwise available to the farmer's shallow-rooted plants.

Gardening specialist Dick Raymond, whom I've talked about in the column before, has a seven-year-old garden which he has fertilized only with green manures. He grows a mature crop one year and vegetables the next. The results to date are excellent. His green-manure gardens, he quips, are "loaded with grateful earthworms."

Now the average home gardener does not have the space to give over half the garden to green manures for a whole year. But he can make use of rapid growing greens in the fall and spring.

Annual rye and winter rye are among the most popular of the fall-planted manures. Mr. Thompson recommends annual rye for the North and winter rye, which will continue to

Beirut universities: war
stayed outside the wallsBy William Blakenmore
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

"We stayed open throughout the war and never had any friction between our students during classes, even though we knew that many of them had to hide from each other at night when they went home."

Alton Reynolds, headmaster of the American-sponsored International College (IC) in Beirut, finds great hope for the future of Lebanon in the performance of his students over the past 18 months.

"Before the war our Muslim-Christian ratio was about even. During the war it only changed to about 41 percent Christian and 59 percent Muslim even though we are located in what's called the Muslim side of Beirut," he said, quoting statistics from the class which graduated during the summer in the period when fighting in Lebanon was reaching its most intense levels. The class even managed to put out a yearbook.

2,200 enrolled

International College, which in peacetime has an enrollment of 2,200 students ranging from nursery through first-year college level, was founded in 1872 and is chartered in the state of Massachusetts. The current enrollment, in spite of the war, is about three-quarters full and with the new influx of returning Lebanese is rising rapidly.

Like the adjacent American University of

Beirut (AUB) which was founded six years earlier, International College brings to Arab students an American style of education with whatever content is suitable to the current needs of the area. Just over 50 percent of AUB students and about 75 percent of IC students are Lebanese.

The two schools have for decades maintained their reputations as the best educational institutions in the Arab world. Nineteen former AUB students attended the 1945 conference in San Francisco to found the United Nations. Five of these signed the UN Charter for their countries.

"Throughout the war, all Lebanese parties and a number of other Arab powers as well were adamant that we should keep going," said Dr. Kamran Kiani, American University acting president, as the new semester got under way.

Flexibility stressed

Like International College, AUB never closed during the war, keeping a flexible approach to scheduling, which allowed it and IC to suspend classes temporarily whenever security conditions required it.

Current enrollment of AUB now is just under half its peacetime level but is also beginning to climb as the reopening of the Beirut International Airport and initial stages of Lebanese reconstruction encourage students and faculty to return.

One sign of AUB's success at surviving the war is the fact that the only serious problem it now faces is the same as it was before the war started (and which is chief concern of many



American University of Beirut

Enrollment is climbing back to peacetime levels

universities in the United States): financing. The university's current deficit is running at roughly \$20 million.

At one point during the early stages of the Lebanese war when AUB financial straits were particularly critical, the Lebanese Cabinet voted to lend the university on a short term basis about \$8 million dollars of which about half has already been forthcoming.

In the late 1960s AUB was receiving \$6 million annually of U.S. Government aid money, though in recent years this sum has been reduced to \$4.5 million.

Student activism, too

Like other Western universities in the late 1960s and early 1970s, AUB underwent a period of disruptive student strikes. Like those at other universities, the strikes died down, not fulfilling the fear of many in Beirut that Lebanon's aggravated political complexity would tend to perpetuate a mood of destructiveness among university students.

The last two years before the civil war saw

relative peace on campus, and the current administration does not expect student unrest to be a problem in the new year.

"If such problems arise, we will deal with them, but we have no particular reason to think they will," says Dr. Kiani. He points out that he and his colleagues attempt to not know what the particular mix of political and religious allegiances in their classes are and that the new mood among students is in general so seriously academic that they themselves seem to be protecting the current nonpartisan atmosphere on campus.

AUB, has, during the war, accelerated a new program adjustment aimed both at meeting increased financial exigency and better serving the apparent needs of the region. Management training, urban engineering, and petroleum studies are being given extra emphasis in the coming year's trimester schedule.

AUB has moved for the coming year from two to three terms a year to allow those who studies were interrupted by the war to make up some of their lost time.

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education

Learning how to learn

By Henry Ferguson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Thompson, Connecticut
"I am not a fellow adventurer in learning" with my students," declared my friend and colleague, when we were discussing new teaching methods. "They will never catch up with me unless they go on to graduate school and become scholars too."

Curiously, the teacher who made the declaration was one of the most successful teachers at the institution for the very reason that he was a fellow adventurer in learning with his students. Hardly any other person on the faculty had his high sense of excitement and infectious curiosity which led him to inspire students into fields of knowledge in which he knew very little indeed.

If the initial objective is to overcome apathy and hostility, the student must be inspired to excited curiosity about other cultures. If the ultimate objective is to know oneself better through experience with others, the teacher may only guide, the teacher cannot tell. This teacher must come down from the lecture platform where data and interpretation are king and queen, and work as a learner with the student in uncharted areas of values, beliefs, and attitudes, one's own and those of other cultures.

The ideal of the ancient Indian guru is not far from the mark. The objective of the guru was to lead his student to a point where he, too, could have the ultimate mystical experience of "Self-knowledge." The experience was purely intuitive and thus could not be taught, it could only be learned. The guru's task, therefore, was to give the student all the skills necessary to reach the point where the intuitive experience could take place. He could not describe the experience, nor could he make his disciple actually go through the experience. He could only define the objectives and show the methods of reaching them.

Many teachers are uncomfortable with this role. Many have said to us, in our intercultural workshops in cultural learning, that they have discipline problems enough without abandoning their command position.

We argue that the key to learning is dis-

cipline — the learning how to learn. We believe that the discipline of the corridor or the cafeteria might well be brought under control if a discipline of learning was developed which emphasized that education is not a 12- or 16-year process but a lifelong activity. Education is nothing if one does not know how to learn. Learning to learn is the heart of classroom discipline. If the classroom enforces this kind of discipline, and if the teacher is shown to be a master of his or her own discipline, the entire school will benefit and the discipline of extracurricular behavior will shape up. The teacher does not have to be a know-it-all to be master of his discipline. He has to know where to go for answers, or how to go about finding the answers, a master of method, the discipline of his own chosen field.

This is especially true when working with inductive methods — experience. A teacher may bring in a large cultural learning unit of materials and simply say, "Find out all you can about this culture from its artifacts."

The students then must organize their own approach to the learning, must use the discipline of investigation which they have learned, and must arrive at their own conclusions from only the materials at hand. In the process, stereotypes and preconceptions tend to be put in their place, or at least put aside. But the teacher cannot impose his own store of knowledge or his expertise without destroying the magical process of learning which is taking place.

When dealing with "affective" education — the education of values, beliefs, attitudes — clearly the teacher cannot tell or give students answers. The answers lie deep within the personality, deep within the self. What can penetrate is an excitement to learning, discovery of ways of learning, and a growing awareness that it is difference and variety that make life not only apier, but more challenging.

In the area of values, the student must be the master of the learning, but the teacher stands beside, a guardian, guide, friend, and master of both resources and discipline. Within such a setting, the student truly learns to learn.

Dr. Ferguson is the director of Intercultural Associates.



By Barin J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

A student reads on 'excited curiosity'

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New homes, new lives for people of problem-ridden Notting Hill

By Martha Pearce
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

The men and women of the Notting Hill Housing Trust are coping with a formidable challenge. The trust is determined to alleviate the desperate housing conditions in an area where riots have broken out and where a flood of West Indians, and Asian immigrants has led to chronic overcrowding.

The trust, founded by the Rev. Bruce Kendrick, started as a charity, to buy and renovate a few small derelict houses.

The first projects were simple, involving a few paid, skilled workers and many young enthusiastic volunteers. Now it has broadened to include West London, and its holdings extend to over 2,000 cramped flats—over 2,000 families housed in fair rent, self-contained homes in their own local neighborhoods.

Families that were crowded together in poor houses are temporarily rehoused while renovation takes place. Rooms are fitted, bathrooms and kitchens repaired, proper electricity and heating installed, and everything freshly painted. The rehoused families, and some new ones, then go back to something which could be a true home — for most, their first real home.

Only through persistence, has the continued growth of the Trust been possible. Fund raising and volunteer work are providing invaluable extras, such as study projects for future housing programs, pioneer housing schemes, a new nursery center, and an expert welfare department.

Government helps

Nick Hewes, North Kensington Area Manager, explained that charity money — from 'fairs', local charity shops, and donations and covenants — allows the Trust to control its own affairs. The biggest financial contribution, however, comes from the central government.

New tenants are not left on their own to struggle with the demands of a new life, but are advised and assisted by the Trust. Mr. Hewes pointed out that many rehoused families have no furniture and no money to buy any. The Trust not only has some donated furniture to give, but also offers advice on how to buy new and second-hand furniture.

Many tenants are also helped with the simple maintenance of their new houses, and with budgeting. The trust explains what allowances and grants they can claim from the government — pensions, rent allowances, supplementary benefits for heating or for low salary families, or nursery care, etc.

Advice for new tenants

Under the direction of Hilary Darton, a longtime social worker, the Trust has established a welfare department with four social workers. It is doing much to help in the rebuilding of lives. For instance: Mr. and Mrs. Maher and their baby lived in a rat-infested house. Their kitchen was a stark, partitioned corner of the living room and they shared a bathroom with eleven other people. The Trust moved the Mahers into a safe, decent home.

According to Mr. Hewes:

- 70 percent of the households in Notting Hill consist of one or two people;
- a very high proportion is elderly, disabled, or sick;
- mental illness is higher here than in any other part of England;
- there is a shortage of social services in the area;
- unemployment is high and alcoholism is common among the unemployed middle-aged men.

To cope with these problems, special programs are under way. For instance, a few houses are being constructed, specially tailored to the needs of the elderly. A resident warder will give minimum support when needed or requested.

Working with MIND, a local organization for the rehabilitation of the mentally ill, the Trust is developing two institutions. Here again, there will be limited supervision.

Further projects are being considered for other 'groups' such as single men leaving prison, and the disabled.

A wide variety of people serve on the Trust Committee — local councilors, local authority representatives, tenants — all desiring to see that human needs are met and human individuality respected. Problems are always arising from the work that the Committee and the Trust are doing, but as Nick Hewes says, "But, these are human beings, and we must do something about them."



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Britain's impoverished researchers

By Robert C. Cowen

V. C. Reddish, Astronomer Royal of Scotland, speaks with pride of a far-flung staff that is making a much-needed survey into distant galaxies, and generally working at the forefront of observational astronomy. But he worries that he can't repair his headquarters buildings and may not be able to pay Edinburgh real estate taxes.

He is not alone. Throughout Britain, scientists accustomed to leadership in probing all aspects of nature are pondering urgent orders to cut spending, postpone equipment buying, and stop hiring.

In short, Britain's scientific muscle is threatened with fiscal paralysis. Austerity government policy holds all agencies to their proscribed budgets, with only minor exceptions. Yet the Science Research Council (SRC) must maintain the value of its agreed contributions to CERN (European Center for Nuclear Research), ESA (European Space Agency), and other international groups. Every time the money market drops a cent off the pound, these cost SRC another £200,000.

As the pound fell from \$2.02 in January to \$1.63 at this writing, SRC has had to pay more and more, sterling for Swiss francs and other hard currency. It has run up a deficit of £6 million, of which the Treasury will forgive only £2 million. So far, SRC has had no choice but to salvage its research program at home to meet its obligations abroad.

Although SRC's £108.4 million 1976/78 budget accounted for only about 4 percent of Britain's research expenditures, SRC funds most of the country's long-term basic studies. That is why its budget troubles threaten the vitality of British science. Since basic research is the source of future technology, this has long-term economic implications.

As part of Britain's belt-tightening, SRC was prepared to live with a budget planned to decline by 2 percent a year through 1981. Substantial cutbacks of particle physics and space research, the big spenders, were scheduled so that the full spectrum of science could be maintained. Now the unplanned deficit threatens that balance.

"We have to take steps forced on us by expediency, not by scientific judgment," says SRC chairman Sir Sam F. Edwards. He adds, "We are a good-corn organization, and you can always have money by cutting your seed corn. It would be tragic if this has reached a point of producing a paralytic science."

This need not happen. The government could make up the SRC deficit and renegotiate its foreign commitments. But SRC's troubles do point up a general need for a new approach to international projects, an approach which will allow for the hazard of severe currency fluctuations within a budgetary framework.

Direct route into English homes and gardens

Those with a taste for the unusual and luxurious (and who have the bankbooks to support it) might want to investigate the tours operated by an organization called the Buildings of England Group.

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A village becomes an art gallery

By Annette Bartle
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Vira Gambarogno, Switzerland
Modern frescoes adorn the walls of tiny stone houses dating back to the 18th century. In this quaint village whose cobblestone streets, no more than six feet wide, descend to a beautiful lake. Here and there a multicolored Plexiglas sculpture towers over footworn steps. A graceful wire construction fronts the churchyard, rising whimsically above a horizon of majestic mountains.

Vira Gambarogno is inhabited by 700 art-loving people of Italian heritage and orientation. In the southern Swiss canton of Ticino, in the district of Gamsbragno. During recent years it has become a center for all manner of art festivals, a learning ground for fresco painters, and a hub of cultural activities for all who live in and visit this picturesque hamlet on the edge of Lake Maggiore.

It all started in 1960 when Ticinese artist and art teacher Edgardo Ratti approached the Culture Commission of the Gambarogno District with the idea of bringing artistic activities to his village. "The people of Vira are too poor to travel to faraway places to attend art shows, concerts, and such," reasoned Professor Ratti. "But they love art, so let's bring art to them right here."

The response of the Circolo de Cultura de Gambarogno was enthusiastic, as was the reaction of the people. That very year the first art show, an exhibition of sculpture, took place in an abandoned textile factory. Artists from all over the country showed their works.

Major funds for the event came from the Circolo de Cultura de Gambarogno, the government of the canton of Ticino, and La Pro Helvetica, but other organizations, as well as many private individuals, also contributed.

In 1964 when Professor Ratti became president of the Gambarogno Circolo de Cultura, his long-range plan was to bring a variety of events covering many aspects of the arts just to the village of Vira, but to other parts of the Gambarogno region as well. Professor Ratti's plan worked out well. The past 12 years have brought to Vira and neighboring areas many important cultural events, including courses in restoring antique paintings, wood sculpture, and decorating copper with enamel.

One of the most important activities in Vira has been the revival of an art form as old as civilization, a skill almost lost in the past 200 years: fresco painting.

The traditional "buon fresco" process is one of painting upon a wet, freshly prepared lime-plaster wall surface with hand-ground pigments mixed in water. When the plaster dries, the painting is an integral part of the wall.

The climate of the Gambarogno region lends itself for the execution of this painstaking medium. There is enough humidity coming from Lake Maggiore to keep the walls slightly damp for weeks at a time, and so permit the artist to work slowly. At the same time there is enough warmth in the air to keep the pigments at their proper temperature. Until the 1800s, fresco painting flourished in the area. Examples of these works are still to be found in old churches and chapels scattered through the countryside too.

Fresco painting had always been Edgardo Ratti's special interest and field of expertise. And his desire to bring back this lost art



Fresco painting enjoys a revival in Vira Gambarogno

reached farther than the decoration of his village. He suggested using Vira as a teaching ground for artists who had already proved their competence in painting but did not have access to learning fresco.

In 1970 the Scuola dell'Arte Fresco Gambarogno was founded in Vira. In September of that year 12 carefully chosen artists participated in a course headed by fresco expert Aurelio Morello of the Academy of Ravenna. None of the painters involved had ever executed a fresco, but all were interested in learning the process — which they would later share with students.

The inhabitants of Vira were delighted with the prospect of having their houses permanently embellished, and there was no lack of owners offering their walls to the artists. Choices of surfaces to be decorated were based on which were the most suitable from point of view of structure and location. The colorful frescoes seen in Vira today cover a variety of styles, from realism to abstraction. All reflect quality and good taste and convey a feeling of joy.

Fresco painting classes continued in 1972, spreading to areas adjacent to Vira. For in-

stance, stations of the Cross were executed by 14 participants in little chapels in the mountains.

The next fresco course is in planning stage at this time with 1977 the target. The most recent art festival is much to be avoided just now. It is an exhibition of outdoor sculpture that covers a variety of media and interpretations. Nearly a hundred handsome pieces are carefully displayed throughout the village.

"Many of the works you see," Professor Ratti told me, "were executed especially to be placed here in Vira. Our little village lends itself beautifully for the showing of sculpture. The streets can be easily walked to a half hour's time. The corners are natural stone street steps make pedestals, the misty sunny squares create settings that enhance sculpture. A museum expert could not design a better showplace. And then... these works in turn, enhance and beautify our village."

All the outdoor works of art are popular with the village children. A little boy explained, "Vira Gambarogno is special. It is where people come to learn about art. I live here, so I know about art."

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Pompeii in London

By Dorianne Hynes

London
On the morning of August 24, AD 79 the prosperous town of Pompeii disappeared from the face of the earth. With absolutely no warning the dormant volcano, Mount Vesuvius, exploded and within three hours this Roman city of some 20,000 people was buried beneath pumice and ash to a depth of almost 13 feet. Nearby, the patrician city of Herculaneum was also buried under 60 feet of boiling lava.

The towns were preserved like butterflies in plastic paperweights. A complete record of Roman society — the ordinary and the extraordinary (including even the inhabitants) remains intact. Hairpins, earrings, a loaf of bread, a set of scales — these intimate, everyday details give Pompeii a feeling that the disaster might have happened yesterday.

Recently, a dramatic exhibition, "Pompeii AD 79" opened at the Royal Academy of Arts in London — the most complete display of Pompeian relics ever seen outside Italy.

Most of the 338 objects are from the Museo Nazionale Archeologico in Naples. But the Musée du Louvre, Paris, and the British Museum have also lent relics from their collec-

tions. Man hasn't changed all that much in nineteen hundred years. Pompeii was basically a nouveau riche suburb of Rome. Many of its inhabitants were recently freed slaves, made prosperous from business or by the professions in the first-century Roman society. Those with newly acquired wealth eagerly displayed it and used it to climb the social ladder. A tablet from the Temple of Isis reads: "Numerus Popilius Celsinus, son of Numerius, at his expense rebuilt the Temple of Isis, totally destroyed by earthquake (the great earthquake of AD 82). In recognition of his generosity he was elected to the city council without further fee, although only six years of age." Numerius senior was a former slave bent on securing his son's future.

Rich Pompeian homes were packed with marble and bronze statues, splendid furniture and fountains, formal interior gardens, mosaic floors and sumptuously decorated walls, jewelry and silver plate. And many of those who died in Pompeii were those who turned back to collect those valuables.

The exhibition, displayed with great flair, is arranged to give a feeling for the daily life of Pompeii.

'One of the most important books on British politics'

The Diaries of a Cabinet Minister, Vol. 1: 1964-1966, by Richard Crossman. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 688 pp. \$18.95. London: Hamish Hamilton and Jonathan Cape. £7.50.

By Arnold Belcham

In the week I took to read this massive book, the pound sterling fell almost five cents and eventually below \$1.70. Reading these diaries of a decade ago and the countless entries about the sterling crisis at a time when the pound was far above \$2, I began to wonder that the pound has survived even as long as it has.

Again and again, Crossman recounts Cabinet meetings under then Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson in which Britain's economic and financial crises are discussed, debated and surmounted. Those once roads a few entries later read as how Britain has collapsed into a new crisis. The tide of disaster approach, retreat, approach, but Crossman writes serenely in the mood of an unconstructed Socialist who will be intimidated neither by the no-confidence vote of the Zurich gnomes nor Whitehall's reactionary civil servants.

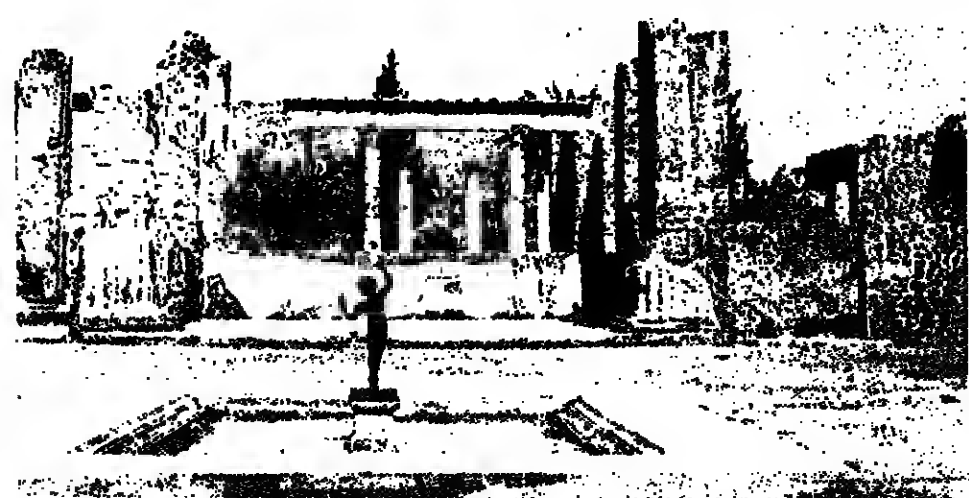
Progress in housing, environment, landmark preservation marches on while the value of sterling plummets. Hundreds of ships lie idle

on Britain waterfront because of an admittedly Communist-inspired dock strike but Crossman's indignation is against Wilson for having publicly named the Communist strike leaders.

And yet because Crossman was a brilliant journalist, teacher, and political scientist, as well as a long-time Parliamentary backbencher, his diaries — the first of three posthumous volumes — are among the most important works on British politics to have been published since Walter Bagehot wrote his essay "The English Constitution."

I say this not because of the behind-the-scenes revelations (many of which are unappealingly boring and make tedious reading) but because Crossman's peerless political insights and his unquenchable intellectual curiosity has transformed the raw diary entries into a masterpiece of political analysis and marvelous, if earthy, character portrayals of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

It would be as if Walter Lippmann, after a quarter-century on an outsider, had capped his career by becoming an insider, a decision-maker with executive authority, and had then published his diary. No one writing about or interested in contemporary British politics can afford to miss this extraordinary memoir.



Relics from this lava-embalmed city are on exhibit in London

As visitors walk into the exhibition they are confronted by a large red-flamed photograph — the blistering eruption of Mount Vesuvius. And then, in this dark room lit only by spotlights, we see two plaster casts: one of a woman lying on the floor trying to shield her face from the fumes; and the other of a dog curled on its back. These and other examples not on display were removed from the ruins centuries later by pouring plaster into the hollows found in the petrified lava. These hollows, all that remained after the bodies had decomposed, acted as molds.

After the drama of that first room, five rooms of exhibits suggest the everyday Pompeian life.

First there are the people of Pompeii — people whose faces could easily belong on the streets of present-day Naples. The gardens and homes of the wealthy are displayed behind columns. A long black-and-white photograph of a Pompeian Peristyle (a colonnaded courtyard with a garden in its center) forms the back-

ground for religious and decorative garden objects.

Religious relics give an insight into the thinking of the people of Pompeii whose strongest cults were those of Dionysus and Isis. Cicero explains where the religious emphasis was placed and why so many gold fertility symbols are on display when he said, "Jupiter is called the best and greatest not because he makes us just or sober or wise, but because he makes us healthy, rich and prosperous."

The exhibits in the last two sections deal with trade and leisure: carpenters' tools, a bronze ink pot, commercial glass bottles, gladiator helmets, and statues of masked actors.

But occasionally there are reminders of the disaster that smothered Pompeii. For instance, two clumps of silver coins have been fused together by the volcanic heat into the shape of the leather bags which once held them.

"Pompeii AD 79" continues through February 28.

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La vie est dure pour les femmes soviétiques

par David K. Willis

Moscou — Marin est énergique et gaie, mais elle dit que la vie est dure. Comme 51 millions d'autres femmes soviétiques elle travaille. Mais elle a aussi un mari et deux enfants. Tous les jours elle doit s'occuper du ravitaillement avant ou après le travail. Elle doit cuisiner, laver et nettoyer, sans disposer des accessoires qui facilitent le travail dans les foyers occidentaux.

Il en résulte qu'elle, ainsi qu'un nombre incalculable de femmes soviétiques, refusent carrément d'avoir d'autres enfants. Ce qui, à son tour, représente un sérieux problème pour l'Union soviétique : le taux de la natalité décroît tout à coup brusquement. L'inquiétude officielle grandit, un véritable mascarade d'études et de discussions se fait jour et il est prévu qu'une pénurie importante de main-d'œuvre se fera sentir, elle devrait commencer dans une dizaine d'années.

Le dernier signe d'inquiétude est un long article publié dans le numéro du 17 novembre du hebdomadaire des écrivains, qui fait autorité, la *Gazette littéraire*.

L'article suit l'étude très remarquable publiée l'an dernier par le démographe Viktor Perevedentsev. Il y est affirmé que la nation ne disposerait que de cinq millions de nouveaux travailleurs entre 1985 et l'an 2000 — six fois moins que les trente millions de nouveaux travail-

leurs que l'on estime devoir être disponibles entre 1970 et 1985. Si cela se produit, ce sera un coup porté aux plans ambitieux de l'Union soviétique qui veut rattraper la production et la performance des États-Unis. Cette prévision est utile pour expliquer l'insistance construite qui est faite ici pour l'amélioration de la qualité et de l'efficacité individuelle des travailleurs dans le dernier plan de cinq ans.

Il faut qu'il y ait plus de deux enfants par famille pour stabiliser la croissance de la population. Dans beaucoup de régions, surtout dans les villes, le taux de la natalité est maintenant moindre.

Dans un certain sens, Maria est mieux lotie que beaucoup d'autres femmes d'ici qui travaillent. Sa mère vit encore avec elle. Elle dit franchement que sans sa mère elle devrait renoncer à son emploi (ce qui réduirait le revenu de la famille).

Il fut un temps où les grand-mères (babouchkas) étaient chose normale dans le cercle de famille. Mais maintenant, d'après la *Gazette littéraire*, 85% des jeunes ménages ne vivent pas avec leurs parents.

Étant donné que 80% des femmes mariées travaillent, na pas avoir de babouchka signifie que l'on doit compter sur les crèches qui, dans certains cas, acceptent un bébé dès l'âge de six mois. L'école maternelle commence

à partir de trois ans. Mais à l'heure actuelle il y a une grande pénurie de places dans les maternelles.

La *Gazette* a révélé qu'un tiers seulement (11 500 000 des enfants d'âge de la maternelle) peuvent être admis. Les autres deux tiers (28 000 000) sont gardés par des amis, des parents ou des voisins. Ou bien leurs mères restent à la maison.

La chute actuelle du taux de la natalité est la réaction spontanée des femmes contre [leurs] charges, écrit la *Gazette*. Beaucoup de femmes, selon les rapports, préféreraient rester à la maison plutôt que de jongler avec deux existences.

Que peut-on faire ? Une solution est de construire davantage de crèches et de maternelles — mais même les 2 600 000 ou 2 800 000 nouvelles places qui seront créées d'ici 1980 ne suffiront pas.

Une autre solution serait d'accorder des semaines de travail plus courtes à toutes les mères ayant de jeunes enfants — une suggestion déjà faite au 25^e Congrès du parti communiste au début de cette année et toujours en cours de discussion.

La *Gazette* suggère que les jeunes parents se groupent entre eux pour partager la corvée de faire les courses et de surveiller les bébés. Elle estime que cela pourrait économiser de 10 à 15 heures par semaine pour un seul groupe.

de parents. Environ un tiers ou la moitié des parents récemment interrogés lors d'une étude faite à Moscou, ont dit qu'ils seraient d'accord pour faire de tels groupements.

Le plan de cinq ans actuellement en cours demande que les mères puissent rester à la maison jusqu'à ce que leur enfant aient atteint l'âge d'un an, tout en recevant une partie de leur salaire. A présent, les femmes ont le droit d'avoir un congé de maternité intégralement payé d'un peu moins de quatre mois, d'après l'agence de presse soviétique Tass.

La notion a longtemps payé des locations aux familles nombreuses : y a deux ans, les avantages ont été réajustés. Si le revenu total de la famille est de moins de 70 par mois environ, les mères reçoivent 25 par enfant.

Les femmes ayant plus de dix enfants sont appelées des « mères héroïques » et elles ont droit à des abatements sur les loyers et à d'autres avantages.

Parmi les difficultés principales, toutefois, il faut compter la vie surmoulée dans les logements, le problème du ravitaillement et la qualité de femmes qui travaillent, maintenant plus de la moitié de la population active.

Les observateurs croient qu'il faudra du temps pour que ces problèmes soient résolus.

Sowjetische Frauen haben es schwer

Von David K. Willis

es besteht nun eine große Knappheit an Kindergärten.

Die Zeitschrift stellte fest, daß nur ein Drittel (11,5 Millionen Kinder im Kindergartenalter) einen Kindergarten besuchen können. Die anderen zwei Drittel (28 Millionen) werden von Freunden, Verwandten oder Nachbarn betreut. Oder ihre Mutter bleibt zu Hause.

Der gegenwärtige starke Geburtenrückgang ist auf eine spontane Reaktion der Frauen auf ihre Arbeitslast zurückzuführen, schreibt die Zeitschrift. Viele Frauen, so wird berichtet, würden es vorziehen, zu Hause zu bleiben, anstatt zu versuchen, mit zwei verschiedenen Lebensaufgaben fertig zu werden.

Was kann man tun ? Eine der Lösungen ist, für mehr Kinderkrippen und Kindergärten zu sorgen — aber selbst die 2,5 bis 2,8 Millionen neuen Plätze, die bis 1980 geschaffen werden sollen, werden nicht ausreichen.

Eine andere Lösung bestünde darin, für alle Mütter von Kleinkindern kürzere Arbeitszeiten vorzusehen — ein Vorschlag, der bereits Anfang dieses Jahres dem 25. Parteitag der sowjetischen Kommunistischen Partei vorgelegt wurde und noch debattiert wird.

Die Zeitschrift schlägt vor, daß junge Eltern sich zusammenschließen und sich beim Einkaufen und als Babysitter abhelfen könnten. Dies könnte, nach

Schätzung der Zeitschrift, einem einzelnen Elternpaar 10 bis 15 Stunden der Woche sparen. Bei einer Kürzung in Moskau gehaltenen Umfrage erklärten sich 90 bis 95 Prozent der Eltern bereit, sich an einem solchen Programm zu beteiligen, hieß es in der Zeitschrift.

Der gegenwärtige fünfjährige Arbeitsvertrag, der Mütter zu Hause bindet, ist bis ihre Kinder ein Jahr alt sind, ist weiterhin einen Teil ihres Lohnes zu halten. Nach der sowjetischen Nachrichtenagentur TASS sind gegenwärtig die Frauen zu einem vollständigen Schwangerschaftsurlaub von einem weniger als vier Monaten berechtigt.

Der Staat hat schon seit langem kinderreiche Familien unterstützt. Vor zwei Jahren wurden die Zuschüsse festgelegt. Wenn das Gesamteinkommen einer Familie weniger als 175 Mark im Monat beträgt, erhalten die Mütter 38 Mark pro Kind.

Frauen mit mehr als zehn Kindern werden „Heiden-Mütter“ genannt und sind zu niedrigeren Mieten und anderen Vergünstigungen berechtigt. Zu den hauptsächlichsten Schwierigkeiten zählen jedoch noch immer der beschränkte Wohnraum, die Probleme beim Einkaufen und die Zahl der berufstätigen Frauen, die nun mehr als die Hälfte der Arbeitskräfte ausmachen.

Beobachter glauben, daß die Lösung dieser Schwierigkeiten noch einige Zeit in Anspruch nehmen wird.

For Soviet women — the hard life

By David K. Willis

million new workers estimated to be available between 1970 and 1985.

If this happens, it would be a blow to the ambitious plans of the Soviet Union to catch up to U.S. output and performance. The prediction helps explain the constant emphasis here on improving the quality and efficiency of individual workers in the latest five-year plan.

More than two children per family is needed for steady population growth. In many areas, especially cities, the rate is now less.

In some ways, Maria is better off than many other working women here. She still has her mother living with her. She says frankly that without her mother, she would have to give up her job (which would reduce the family income).

At one time, grandmothers (babushkas) were common in the family circle. But now, according to the *Literary Gazette*, 85 percent of young families live apart from their parents.

Since 80 percent of married women work, no babushka means relying on nurseries, which in some cases, will take a child as young as six months. Kindergarten starts at three. But

there is an enormous shortage of kindergarten places now.

The *Gazette* discovered that only one-third of all children of kindergarten age (11.5 million) are able to attend. The other two-thirds (28 million) stay with friends, relatives, or neighbors. Or their mothers stay home.

The current fall in the birthrate is a spontaneous response by women to [their] burdens, the *Gazette* writes. Many women, it has been reported, would prefer to stay home than to juggle two lives.

What can be done ? One answer is to build more day-care and kindergarten centers — but even the 2.5 to 2.8 million new places to be built by 1980 will not be enough.

Another might be to provide shorter workweeks for all mothers of young children, a suggestion already made to the 25th Communist Party Congress early this year and still under discussion.

The *Gazette* suggests that young parents might get together and share shopping and babysitting. It estimates this could save 10 to 15

hours per week for a single set of parents. Between one-third and one-half of the parents questioned in a recent Moscow survey, said they would agree to such sharing, it says.

The current five-year plan calls for letting mothers stay home until their children reach the age of one year, while still receiving part of their salaries. At present, women are entitled to a fully paid maternity leave of just under four months, according to the Soviet news agency Tass.

The nation has long paid allowances to families with many children. Two years ago the benefits were reorganized. If total family income is less than about \$70 a month, mothers receive \$15 per child.

Women with more than ten children are called "hero mothers" and are eligible for reduced rents and other benefits.

Among the main difficulties, however, remain crowded living conditions, the problems of shopping here, and the number of working women, now more than half the work force.

Solutions to these problems will take some time, observers believe.

Maria ist energiegelicht und froh — aber sie sagt, das Leben sei schwer. Wie 51 Millionen andere sowjetische Frauen geht sie arbeiten. Aber sie hat auch einen Mann und zwei Kinder. Sie muß jeden Tag vor oder nach der Arbeit einkaufen gehen. Sie muß kochen, waschen und sauber machen, und zwar ohne die arbeitsparenden Geräte eines westlichen Haushalts.

Ein Ergebnis davon ist, daß sie und zahllose andere sowjetische Frauen sich rundweg weigern, noch mehr Kinder zu haben. Dies wiederum stellt die Sowjetunion vor ein ernstes Problem: den drastischen Geburtenrückgang. Die Besorgnis nimmt antikerseits zu; eine neue Welle von Untersuchungen und Debatten ist festzustellen, und eine bedenkliche Knappheit an Arbeitskräften in etwa zehn Jahren wird vorausgesagt.

Das neueste Zeichen der Besorgnis ist ein längerer Artikel, der am 17. November in der maßgebenden Wochenschrift für Schriftsteller, der *Literatur-Gazette*, erschien.

Der Artikel folgt einer allgemein nusehenswerten Untersuchung, die letztes Jahr von dem Bevölkerungs-wissenschaftler Viktor Perevedentsev angestellt wurde. In diesem Bericht hieß es, daß Rußland zwischen 1985 und dem Jahr 2000 nur fünf Millionen neue Arbeiter haben würde — ein Sechstel der 30 Millionen neuen Arbeiter, die

Millionen new workers estimated to be available between 1970 and 1985.

If this happens, it would be a blow to the ambitious plans of the Soviet Union to catch up to U.S. output and performance. The prediction helps explain the constant emphasis here on improving the quality and efficiency of individual workers in the latest five-year plan.

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French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans l'anglais sur la page Home Forum
(Eine religiöse Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Reconnaissant : pour quelle raison ?

Pour quelle raison dois-je être reconnaissant ?

Aucune réponse toute faite ou simple platitude ne peut satisfaire à cette question et la Science Chrétienne n'offre pas de telles réponses. Elle montre plutôt qu'il existe une substance de valeur tangible qui, quand nous la comprenons, peut provoquer en nous un sens de gratitude naturel et spontané. Jérémie elle Dieu comme disant de ceux qui se lamentent : « Je changerai leur deuil en allégresse, et je les consolerais ; je leur donnerai de la joie après leurs chagrins. »

Voilà une promesse importante. Est-ce plus que des mots agréables à entendre destinés à apaiser notre tristesse alors que la cause de cette tristesse demeure ? Oui, certainement, c'est plus que cela. Cependant la valeur qu'elle présente à nos yeux ne se résume pas sans que nous ne payions le prix. Et la Science Chrétienne nous assure que ce prix vaut bien la peine d'être payé.

Un changement de base est nécessaire, un changement dans notre concept de la substance. La totalité de Dieu et la perfection de l'homme en tant que Son enfant bien-aimé. Son image spirituelle, sont toutes deux à la base de tout ce que la Bible enseigne, et partant à la base de la Science Chrétienne. Le Dieu que Christ Jésus apparaît. Esprit ne donne à Ses enfants que le bien spirituel — il n'a aucun

autre moyen ni aucune autre méthode de prendre soin des Siens. D'ailleurs il n'a pas besoin de telles méthodes puisqu'il a créé l'homme spirituellement. Cet homme est notre véritable nature spirituelle et celle-ci n'est pas nourrie ou soutenue matériellement. Les besoins de l'homme sont spirituels et il trouve sa satisfaction en l'Esprit, Dieu.

Donc comprendre ce qu'est réellement la substance, c'est comprendre ce qu'est Dieu et trouver notre être véritable en tant que Son enfant bien-aimé. Lorsque nous nous rendons compte que la substance ou les ressources sont en réalité spirituelles et qu'elles proviennent toutes de Dieu, nous ne cherchons plus le bien aux mauvais endroits. Notre conception du bien spirituel, cependant, ne peut que se refléter dans notre existence humaine. La Science Chrétienne est en plein accord avec la dénonciation faite par Jacques de cette espérance trompée : « Si un frère ou une sœur sont nus et il manque de la nourriture de chaque jour, et que l'un d'entre vous leur dise : Allez en paix, chauffez-vous et vous rassasierez ! et que vous ne leur donniez pas ce qui est nécessaire au

corps, à quoi cela sert-il ? »

Le bien spirituel est la véritable substance. Il projette son ombre, pour ainsi dire, sur la scène humaine par de meilleures conditions de vie, la santé, le bien-être, tout ce qui représente le progrès. Mais il nous faut continuer à reconnaître la totalité de Dieu et la perfection spirituelle de l'homme. Rien sur la terre, aucune force, aucune condition n'est capable d'empêcher un changement de base d'une croyance en la substance matérielle à la satisfaction et à l'acceptation du bien spirituel.

Maintenant même, et ceci fait partie du procédé de changement de cette base mentale, nous avons une raison d'être reconnaissants — une raison véritable et non fabriquée. Au-delà de tous les événements de la vie quotidienne, au-delà des tribulations auxquelles nous sommes locés ou de nos craintes de l'avenir, se trouve la vérité de la totalité de Dieu et de la perfection de l'homme. Cette vérité nous est plus chère, est plus chère à nos instants et à nos jours que l'est tout ce qui peut nous faire face dans l'existence. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Embrunés dans l'erreur (l'erreur de croire que la matière peut être intelligente pour faire, soit le bien soit le mal), nous ne pouvons avoir de clairs aperçus de Dieu que lorsque les nuages se dispersent, ou qu'ils deviennent si légers que nous apercevons l'image divine dans quelque parole ou action qui indique l'idée vraie, — la suprématie et la réalité du bien, le néant et l'irréalité du mal. »

« Que notre difficulté soit la pénurie, la tristesse, la maladie, ou toute autre chose, nous pouvons être reconnaissants de pouvoir la nier complètement et nous mettre entre les mains de Dieu. »

Jérémie 31:13; Jacques 2:15, 18; Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 205.

« Christian Science » prononce l'anglais « science »

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou les commandes à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Dankbar wofür ?

Das geistig Gute ist wirkliche Substanz. Es wirkt sozusagen seinen Schatten auf das menschliche Geschaffen in Form von besserer Lebensweise, Gesundheit, Wohlbefinden, von allem, was Fortschritt bedeutet. Wir müssen aber weiterhin die Allheit Gottes und die geistige Vollkommenheit des Menschen anerkennen. Nichts auf Erden — keine Macht, kein Zustand — kann verhindern, daß wir unsere Einstellung ändern und nicht mehr an materielle Substanz glauben, sondern uns über das geistig Gute freuen und es akzeptieren.

Schon jetzt haben wir Grund zur Dankbarkeit — echten, und nicht erlundenen Grund — da Dankbarkeit Teil des Prozesses ist, die mentale Grundlage, zu ändern. Jenseits aller Ergebnisse des täglichen Lebens, jenseits der Prüfungen, denen wir uns gegenübersehen, oder unserer Sorgen um die Zukunft ist die Wahrheit von Gottes Allheit und des Menschen Vollkommenheit. Diese Wahrheit ist für uns, für unsere Augenblicke und Tage von größerer Bedeutung als all das, was uns in unserer menschlichen Erfahrung angeht. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Solange wir uns im Nebel des Irrtums befinden (des Irrtums der

Annahme nämlich, daß die Materie intelligent zum Guten oder zum Bösen sein kann), vermögen wir einen klaren Lichtstrahl von Gott nur dann zu erblicken, wenn die Nebel sich teilen oder wenn sie sich in solche Durchsichtigkeit auflösen, daß wir das göttliche Bild in irgendeinem Wort oder in irgendeiner Tat wahrnehmen, die auf die wahre Idee hindeuten — auf die Allheilkraft und Wirklichkeit des Guten, auf die Nichtsheit und Unwirklichkeit des Bösen.“

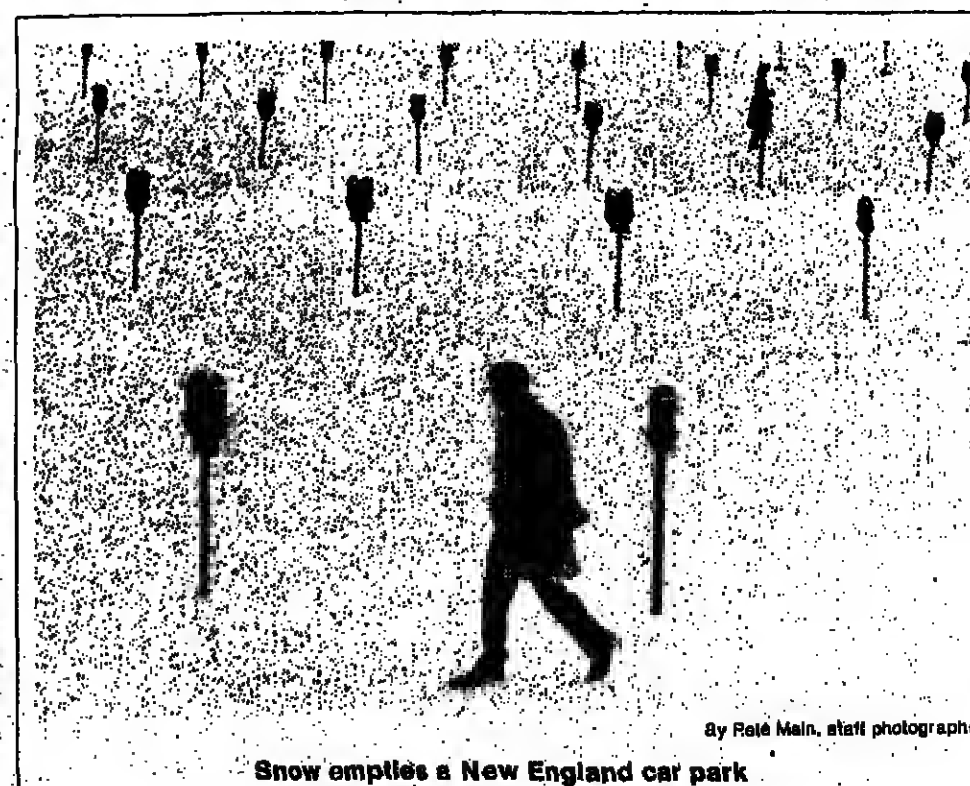
Ganz gleich, ob sich unsere Sorge Mangel, Traurigkeit, Krankheit oder was auch immer nennen mag, wir können dankbar sein, daß wir sie vollständig vernachlässigen und uns Gottes Fürsorge unterstellen können.

Jeremias 31:13; Jakobus 2:15, 16; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 205.

« Christian Science » spricht: « Religion »

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache stellt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



By René Main, staff photographer

Snow empties a New England car park

